

JPRS 76442

17 September 1980

Near East/North Africa Report

No. 2183



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Indexes to this report (by keyword, author, personal names, title and series) are available from Bell & Howell, Old Mansfield Road, Wooster, Ohio 44691.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

17 September 1980

NEAR EAST/NORTH AFRICA REPORT

No. 2183

CONTENTS

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

Saudi Call for Holy Jihad Ridiculed (Editorial; AL-FAJR, 16 Aug 80).....	1
PDRY President's Letter to Libyan Solidarity Conference (JANA, 1 Sep 80).....	3
Beirut Paper Interviews PLO's Qaddumi on Mideast Situation (Faruq Qaddumi Interview; MONDAY MORNING, 25 Aug 80).....	5
PLO Military Official on Expected Israeli Attack (QNA, 31 Aug 80).....	20
Syria Training Terrorists To Fly Light Aircraft (Ya'Aqov Erez; MA'ARIV, 1 Sep 80).....	21
Retraction of Egyptian Offer of Nile Water to Israel Demanded (Muhammad Hilmi Murad; AL-ITTIHAD, 26 Aug 80).....	22
Qatari Paper Comments on Omani-PDRY Border Dispute (Editorial; AL-RAYYAH, 31 Aug 80).....	24
Kuwaiti Paper Receives Letter From New Palestinian Movement (AL-QABAS, 26 Aug 80).....	25
Libyan Envoy to Bahrain on Libyan-Arab Relations (Gulf News Agency, 2 Sep 80).....	27
Briefs	
Mediation Between Syria, Jordan	29
Technical Education Union Established	29

BAHRAIN

Briefs

Curbs Placed on Clubs	30
-----------------------	----

IRAN

Rafsanjani Addresses Majlis on UK Policy, Cabinet Composition (Tehran Domestic Service, 4 Sep 80).....	31
'Tehran Radio' Likens Esfahan Episcopate to U.S. Embassy (Tehran International Service, 6 Sep 80).....	32
'PARS' Interviews UK Envoy on Deportation of Iranian Students (Tehran Domestic Service, 7 Sep 80).....	33
'PARS' Interviews London Charge D'Affaires, Comments on Deportations (Tehran Domestic Service, 7 Sep 80).....	35
Palestinian, Libyan Diplomats Comment on U.S. (Tehran International Service, 28 Aug 80).....	36
Rafsanjani, PLO Envoys Discuss Extending Coordination (Tehran Domestic Service, 31 Aug 80).....	37
Revolutionary Organizations Praised (TEHRAN TIMES, 21 Aug 80).....	38
W. Azerbaijan Official Outlines Attacks by Iraqi Forces (PARS, 1 Sep 80).....	40
ROK Charge Rebuts Alleged Conspiracy Against Iran (PARS, 1 Sep 80).....	42
Briefs	
Prosecutor-General's Orders Cancelled	43
Qashqai Tribe Supports Revolution	43
Possible Border Shelling	43
Abadan-Khorramshahr Communications Cut	43
Prisoner Treatment in London	44
Qorazjan Draft Announcement	44
Shiraz-Gulf Flights Suspended	44
Iranian Pilgrims in Saudi Arabia	44
Foruzan Appointed Gendarmerie Commander	44
Ex-Minister Whipped Over Alcohol Cache	45
'Arafat Message to Majles	45
Majlis Speaker-al-Sadr's Son Meeting	45
Dubayy Flight Cancellation Denied	45

Execution of Insurgent	46
Students Expelled From Britain	46
Ammunition Discovered	46
New Khuzestan Appointment	46

ISRAEL

Differences in Israeli, U.S. Viewpoints Explored ('Uzi Benziman; HA'ARETZ, 29 Aug 80).....	47
U.S. Reaction to Israeli Actions in S. Lebanon Assessed (Ze'ev Schiff; HA'ARETZ, 29 Aug 80).....	50
Israel-Egypt Dialogue Should Continue (Moshe Zak; MA'ARIV, 31 Aug 80).....	54
Egypt-Israel Relations Examined (Moshe Zak; MA'ARIV, 29 Aug 80).....	57
Poll Shows Rabin, Weizman Drop as Favorites for Defense Minister (POST, 3 Sep 80).....	60
Gush Emunim Secretariat Resuming Its Activities (Jerusalem Domestic Service, 5 Sep 80).....	62
Poll Indicates Majority Favors Holding Early Elections (YEDI'OT AHATONOT, 29 Aug 80).....	64
Citizens Evacuated From West Bank Settlement (Jerusalem Domestic Television Service, 3 Sep 80).....	65
Davar Comments on 'Culture War' in Territories (Dani Rubinstein; DAVAR, 2 Sep 80).....	67
Briefs	
Israeli Exports Unaccounted For	69
Emunim Claims More Settlements	69

JORDAN

Mayor of Jericho Visits Jordan, Discusses Israeli Acts of Terror ('Abd al-'Aziz al-Suwayti Interview; AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM, 17 Jun 80).....	70
--	----

KUWAIT

- 'AL-ANBA' Criticizes U.S. Policy in Gulf Area
(KUNA, 31 Aug 80)..... 73

LEBANON

- Militia Seize Espionage Documents From UN Observers
(Jerusalem Domestic Service, 30 Aug 80)..... 74

QATAR

- Oil Minister Interviewed by Kuwaiti Paper on Oil Prices
(Gulf News Agency, 31 Aug 80)..... 75

- Briefs
Petroleum Corporation Reports Increase 76

SYRIA

- Briefs
Forces Kill 16 77

WESTERN SAHARA

- West Saharan Diplomat Discusses Polisario Front
Offensives
(Salek Mohamed Mabu Interview; Havana Domestic
Service, 1 Sep 80)..... 78

SAUDI CALL FOR HOLY JIHAD RIDICULED

JN031634 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in Arabic 16 Aug 80 p 1

[Editorial: "A Holy Jihad or What?"]

[Text] Saudi heir apparent Prince Fahd's call for Holy Jihad for the purpose of liberating the occupied Arab territories is neither a leap in the dark nor a political step that emerged in a vacuum. Neither does this call amount to merely giving vent to emotions, as some would like to regard it. Rather, the Saudi prince's call was part of a carefully studied scheme, which is really linked to the new axis led by Saudi Arabia--the leader of the Arab states that follow the U.S. lead.

Thus we cannot, from this perspective, separate the Saudi prince's call for Holy Jihad and the political strategy that forms the foundation of the new axis, which is expected to reflect the viewpoints of such Arab oil states as Saudi Arabia, Iraq and the Arab Gulf states.

Indeed, when these Arab oil states found themselves incapable of adopting effective and responsible stands to confront the pro-Israel powers, particularly the United States, thus causing the Arab nation to accuse them of collusion and defeatism, Saudi Arabia--leader of these states--resorted to verbal showmanship by declaring the slogan of Holy Jihad for the purpose of liberating the Arab territories from the Israeli occupation.

Saudi Arabia initiated this slogan although it was well aware that when there is neither the ability nor the power to implement it, such an ardent slogan becomes a dangerous weapon in the hands of the Israeli and pro-Israeli information and propaganda media. Indeed, this would only take us back to the atmosphere of the forties and early fifties when Israel enjoyed the world's compassion and support by appearing--and this was due to Arab political ignorance--as a weak state threatened by an ocean of Arab enmity beseiging it from all directions.

Those who utter such ardent slogans must know that we do not need their fiery slogans as much as we need real, effective and tangible stands of struggle. Indeed, we are in dire need of more action and less talk.

We want those bargainers to pause for a moment of truth with themselves and their peoples under the eyes of history before spreading their suspect opium here and there.

Finally, we would like to say that this enthusiastic and pompous call, which coincides with another call from the same sources to unconditionally open the Arab door to the Egyptian ruler, is no more than a mere smoke-screen to conceal suspect moves aimed at bypassing the inalienable Palestinian rights and peddling the mysterious alternatives that the U.S. and European kitchens are concocting for eventual presentation.

CSO: 4802

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

PDRY PRESIDENT'S LETTER TO LIBYAN SOLIDARITY CONFERENCE

LD011108 Tripoli JANA in English 0827 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] Tripoli, September 1 (Jamahiriya News Agency)--President 'Ali Nasir of the Yemen People's Democratic Republic sent a letter of greeting to the World Conference of Solidarity with the Libyan Arab people. The letter reads as follows:

"I would like to convey my fraternal greetings to all the conference participants whose presence is an expression of the unity of the peoples and of the struggle of the liberation and progressive peoples against imperialism and Zionism. The national progressive source of the Libyan regime and its role in the anti-imperialist Arab struggle is met with the support and solidarity of the Arab and world liberation movements and progressive forces. The traitor al-Sadat's regime threat to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya is not only aimed at harming the national progressive role of the Libyan Arab people, but is also directed against the Arab liberation movement as well as against the steadfastness and confrontation countries which are playing the role of exposing the Camp David accords and foiling the capitulatory course.

Dear friends, the continuous conspiracies and the aggressive threats against the Jamahiriya are only part of the imperialist-Zionist designs which have also been escalating against the Lebanese patriotic movements and the Palestinian resistance. These designs are represented in different forms of obstacles against the progressive regimes of Syria and Algeria, as well as the obstruction of any revolutionary changes by our progressive regime in South Yemen. The conspiracy being designed against the Palestinian people and the continuation of the so-called self-rule negotiations and the preparation for other initiatives which ignore the national rights of the Palestinian people for self-determination and to establish their independent state. [Sentence as received]

The increased military presence of the U.S.A. in the Arab region, such as the new facilities given by the regime of traitor Qabus and that of Siad Barre, threatens the Arab liberation movements in the Red Sea and Indian Ocean region, and encircle our progressive regime of South Yemen and the anti-imperialist course of the Ethiopian revolution.

Dear friends, U.S. colonialism is a direct threat to the peace and security of the Gulf region and the Arab peninsula. Our Yemeni Socialist Party pledges the necessity of liquidating the U.S. military presence in the region as well as of escalating the struggle against the Camp David accords and the capitulatory course which are aimed at harming the Palestinian people's rights for establishing their independent state under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization (P.L.O.). The Steadfastness and Confrontation Front should play an important role to foil the U.S.-Zionist-Sadatist alliance and to confront the imperialist attack on the Arab region.

Dear friends, we re-affirm our support for the Libyan Arab people in their struggle against the different conspiracies as a result of their anti-imperialist stand and the national progressive role in supporting the liberation forces of the world.

We finally wish you all the success in your conference, peace upon you."

CSO: 4820

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

BEIRUT PAPER INTERVIEWS PLO'S QADDUMI ON MIDEAST SITUATION

NC021440 Beirut MONDAY MORNING in English 25 Aug 80 pp 38-49

["Private Interview" with Palestine Liberation Organization Political Department Chief Faruq Qaddumi by MONDAY MORNING correspondent Lydia Georgi, 21 August--place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] How do you evaluate the current Arab and Islamic reactions to the Israeli move on Jerusalem? Do you consider them adequate?

[Answer] There have been Arab and Islamic moves in reaction to the Israeli Knesset's decision to annex the city of Jerusalem. These Arab and Islamic moves, no doubt, are of value on the international level, but they have not yet reached the level required to confront the Israeli challenge, in our view. We hope that these efforts will be doubled and developed to the extent which is dictated by the challenge Israel has posed to the Islamic and Arab peoples.

The annexation of Jerusalem is a criminal act that clearly indicates that Israel, which is provoking the Arab world and many peoples around the world by this behavior and also by its work on additional settlements, is not interested in peace. The Arab nation and the Islamic peoples are required to rise to the challenge. By this I mean that they must press ahead with a holy jihad to liberate Jerusalem. This is the basic requirement which must be met if we are to rise to the challenge.

[Question] So it is your view that the Arab and Islamic response to the Israeli challenge has fallen short of the gravity of the challenge?

[Answer] So far, yes.

[Question] Is it true that the resolution of the Jerusalem committee fell short of the demands of the PLO--especially because they did not call for a holy jihad and because they did not approve the principle of urging the Arabs and Moslems to join the ranks of the Palestinian revolution?

[Answer] The call for a holy jihad requires thorough preparation. The Arab and Islamic Governments must take this matter seriously and in a spirit of responsibility. Such a call would entail many expenses and many responsibilities for the Arabs and Moslems, and it therefore requires enough time. A call for jihad is not enough. Such a call would mean armed conflict with the Zionist entity, and that would require time for sound preparation, so that the call could produce results and not be a mere verbal appeal.

[Question] Did you demand that there be mention of jihad in the communique issued by the Jerusalem committee?

[Answer] We are in favor of holy jihad, and we did stress the need for it. But we know that there are many circumstances which prevent the Islamic nations from declaring a holy jihad at the level that we want. For this reason, these nations were given time to prepare for the operation.

[Question] Are you satisfied with the resolutions of the Jerusalem committee?

[Answer] They fall short of the aspirations of the Palestine Liberation Organization. We want more than mere resolutions, because the challenge that has been posed to the Arab and Islamic peoples is a great one. It requires action, not resolutions. Arab and Islamic conferences have piled up the resolutions, but what we need is effective action which can be felt by Israel and the states supporting Israel, especially the United States of America. Tangible action is essential.

[Question] Now?

[Answer] Yes, now.

[Question] What kind of action?

[Answer] Tangible action.

[Question] For instance?

[Answer] Tangible action means pressure. It means the use of Arab and Islamic material, economic, financial power against Israel and the countries which are backing Israel.

[Question] Is it true you demanded that the Jerusalem committee's resolutions include a paragraph calling on Arab and Moslem volunteers to join the ranks of the Palestinian revolution, and that this demand was rejected?

[Answer] We did make this request at the conference, and it was aimed at holy jihad. But it appears that there are circumstances preventing the Islamic countries from issuing such a call in the near future.

[Question] What are these circumstances?

[Answer] We don't know what these circumstances are.

[Question] Would you define the PLO's position on the call for holy jihad which has been issued by Saudi Arabia's Crown Prince Fahd? Do you consider this a substantive change in Saudi policy? And if so, how do you explain the fact that both the United States and Israel have shrugged it off?

[Answer] The Saudi call for a holy jihad is a useful one, but the important thing is for this call to be translated into action and at the earliest possible time. The call will remain nothing but ink on paper until it is translated into action--until hundreds of volunteers pour in, ready for a jihad to rescue Jerusalem.

Israel and the United States are not concerned about the Saudi call because nothing tangible has happened. In other words, no camps have been established for military training, and we have not seen hundreds--indeed, thousands--of people marching in to volunteer. Only when that happens will the call gain the political weight that can frighten Israel, the United States and other countries which are friendly to Israel.

[Question] Do you believe that Prince Fahd's call marks a basic change in Saudi policy?

[Answer] The call for a holy jihad is a call for armed conflict with the Zionist entity. This doubtless represents a substantive development in Saudi policy.

[Question] In what circumstances can this call be acted upon, in your opinion?

[Answer] When military camps are established in the countries which are calling for a holy jihad; when the training of thousands starts in preparation for a holy jihad; when the vanguard of these trained volunteers approaches the land of Palestine to launch the struggle for the liberation of Jerusalem.

[Question] What is your reaction to this week's security council resolution censuring Israel for annexing Jerusalem and calling on all states to withdraw their embassies from the city?

[Answer] What we want is a security council resolution imposing sanctions on Israel. The resolution which was adopted by unanimous vote differs from the resolution we submitted, calling for quick action against the Israeli Knesset's decision to annex Jerusalem. The resolution we submitted will stay, and we will submit it to the security council again at the appropriate time.

[Question] When will you submit it again, exactly?

[Answer] In the near future.

[Question] The Islamic Group of Nations was supposed to submit the sanctions resolution. Doesn't the fact that they withdrew it mean that they have retreated?

[Answer] There has been no retreat. We wanted the resolution to get enough votes, and we didn't have enough time to secure the required votes. Some friendly states wanted more time to study the resolution.

What we want is not a condemnation of Israel, but sanctions against Israel. That is what is being opposed by the United States and some European countries, like Britain and Norway. We will continue to try to persuade other countries and gain the majority needed to pass the resolution, even if the Americans use their veto.

[Question] Is the European position behind your decision to delay a vote on the sanctions resolution?

[Answer] We will submit the resolution to the security council in the near future, despite the European position.

[Question] But was it the European position which prompted you to delay the matter this time?

[Answer] We agreed to a postponement upon the request of certain friendly countries of Latin America and Asia which are members of the security council.

[Question] Is the postponement until after the American elections?

[Answer] We will submit the resolution when we feel the time is appropriate.

[Question] And you are not satisfied with the resolution which censured Israel?

[Answer] That is not what we wanted.

[Question] The U.S. veto is bound to block the sanctions resolution.

[Answer] But by using the veto, the U.S. will be indicating once more--for the third time--that it is the basic obstacle in the way of peace, that it is supporting Israel and encouraging all the steps Israel has taken. When the United States thus proves itself to be the reason for the absence of a just peace in the Middle East, steps must be taken not only by the Arab and Islamic countries but also by the non-aligned nations and the third world.

[Question] How do you expect the West Europeans to vote on a sanctions resolution?

[Answer] I expect them to abstain, although Norway and Britain may vote against.

[Question] Both the Iraqi-Saudi joint statement in At-Ta'if and the resolutions of the Jerusalem committee called for the severance of diplomacy and economic relations with any country which recognizes Jerusalem as the capital of Israel. Do you expect the Arab countries to sever relations with the U.S. if Washington recognizes the Israeli annexation, or do you think that no such recognition will come from the U.S.?

[Answer] I don't imagine the U.S. will move its embassy to Jerusalem, especially at this difficult stage, but there are many surprises in international politics, and the U.S. may take such a step. However, we believe that it will not do so at the present time.

[Question] When you say "at the present time," do you mean before the U.S. presidential elections?

[Answer] Not only because of the elections, but also because of conditions in the Middle East. Such a step would increase tension. It would indicate that the United States was totally behind Israel's annexation of Jerusalem.

[Question] Do you think that any country will recognize Jerusalem as Israel's capital?

[Answer] I don't think any country would adopt such a position, because the annexation of Jerusalem is not only a political issue; it is a religious issue that affects all the Moslems and Christians of the world. The pope made a point of stating that the annexation of Jerusalem and any change in its status would not serve the interests of peace in the Middle East. We believe that all states will refrain from moving their embassies to Jerusalem, and that many which already have embassies there will move them to Tel Aviv.

Only one European state has an embassy in Jerusalem, and that is Holland.

[Question] Do you believe Holland will move its embassy to Tel Aviv?

[Answer] The government of the Netherlands has said that it will study the matter. This gives us some hope, and we are awaiting the results of the deliberations.

[Question] What are your expectations?

[Answer] We're hoping.

[Question] The At-Ta'if statement and the Casablanca resolutions warned against recognition of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel, but neither the statement nor the resolutions announced any intention to take practical steps to persuade the international community to pressure Israel into withdrawing from the occupied territories--with the possible exception of the Casablanca decision to form a committee whose task it would be to persuade Western Europe, Japan and Canada to back the Islamic position. What practical and applicable steps do you think the Arabs should take to mobilize the international community?

[Answer] The question at issue now is the question of Jerusalem. Although the Jerusalem question cannot be separated from the question of Palestine and is in fact a derivative of that basic issue, it has been raised separately of late, and the Arab states, along with the rest of the world, have focused their attention on it.

As for the withdrawal question, there are many Arab and Islamic resolutions calling for an Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories, and Arab and Moslem contacts are no doubt under way to exert pressure toward such a withdrawal.

However, we know full well that what was taken by force can be regained only by force, and that we will not be able to achieve our national rights unless we upset the balance of power. The military option, coupled with political struggle, is our only option in our battle with Israel.

[Question] But even where Jerusalem is concerned, the statements and resolutions that have been announced so far deal only with ways of preventing international recognition of the annexation. There has been no mention of what will be done to pressure Israel into reversing its position on Jerusalem.

[Answer] The only thing that can be done is to cement Arab solidarity and prepare for a military battle with Israel. There is no other option. Preparations must begin for that battle, to tip the power balance in favor of the Arab nation after Egypt's withdrawal from the battle and our loss of the assistance that Egypt could have offered in the battle.

Israel will remain arrogant and it will continue to do what it pleases, ignoring not only the Arab and Islamic resolutions but also the resolutions of the security council and the wishes of the international community, because the United States stands flagrantly behind it. The only thing that can really change the Israeli and American positions is a change in the balance of power in favor of the Arabs... The Arabs must become stronger than Israel, materially and militarily.

[Question] Does that mean that you don't think the Arabs' current economic capabilities are enough?

[Answer] They have not been used, and they must be.

First, the balance of military power must be tipped in favor of the Arabs. Second, economic and financial pressure must be exerted on the European countries and United States of America.

Oil must become a major weapon in Arab hands. Unfortunately, it has not been used. The Arabs claim that they will use it, but they have not used it so far. Their decision will remain ink on paper, useless, and their calls for holy jihad or for anything else will remain futile until they back their words with action.

The oil weapon must be used--mainly against the United States, but also against Western Europe, especially the West European countries which are still supporting Israel.

[Question] Other than oil, what means is the PLO demanding be used by the Arabs in the struggle against Israel?

[Answer] Finance. A boycott of American and European markets and goods.

The oil weapon has not been used in a positive manner. Oil production can be reduced. The oil flow to some countries can be completely stopped. Financial assets can be withdrawn from American and European banks.

And then, preparations must be made for the military battle, and our relations with the friends we have in this world must be really strengthened.

[Question] Some Palestinian leaders have threatened to attack the oil fields or the oil routes if the Arabs don't use the oil weapon. Is that option being considered by the PLO?

[Answer] We would prefer to see the Arabs themselves use their weapons.

The calls that have been made are good, but such reactions are dwarfed by the magnitude of the challenge that has been posed. For this reason, we say that we would prefer to have the Arabs use their weapons, and not to have the Palestinians bomb the oil wells or attack the oil routes. The Arabs in all the Arab countries must themselves take on that responsibility.

I believe that they will find themselves forced to do so in the final analysis, when they--and specially the oil-producing Arab countries, discover that the United States does not care about their friendship or about its own interests in the Arab world, and that all it cares about is Israel, the existence of Israel and the security of Israel.

[Question] You don't think they have discovered this yet?

[Answer] I don't know. It looks like they need more Israeli occupation to help them discover it. If the Arabs have sincere feelings, I believe that the recent provocative actions should be enough not only to make them realize this fact but also to make them explode from within.

[Question] Can you tell us something about the "secret resolutions" which they say have been taken by the Jerusalem committee?

[Answer] There are no secret resolutions.

[Question] The Jerusalem issue has so far been presented as an Islamic issue. It is true that this is partly due to the failure of the Vatican to take any action that might deter Israel, but is the PLO considering doing anything to persuade the Vatican to adopt a more active position on this matter?

[Answer] A few months ago, the Vatican presented a memorandum to the secretary general of the UN for distribution to the members of the security council. The memorandum stressed the historic and religious importance of Jerusalem and warned against any unilateral measures to change its geographic or demographic status.

The Christian world must take greater interest in the question of Jerusalem. There is no doubt that the Israeli measure has provoked both the Moslems and the Christians of the world, but there have been no Christian reactions so far. It is our hope that as a result of the contacts to be made by the PLO and the Jerusalem committee, the Vatican will take specific procedural measures to confront this Jewish challenge to the Christians of the world. The historical and religious status of Jerusalem makes it a city of great importance not only for the Moslems, but also for the Christians. We hope that the Christians, particularly the Vatican, will take tangible measures to deter the country which has annexed Jerusalem.

[Question] Does this mean that the PLO will be contacting the Vatican?

[Answer] Not only the PLO. The PLO, the Jerusalem committee, and the Arab and Islamic states, singly or jointly will pressure other countries to exert pressure on the Vatican. And there will also be direct contacts with the Vatican to urge it to take the required measures.

[Question] Are you thinking of going to the Vatican?

[Answer] That is possible.

[Question] Have you ever received an invitation from the Holy See?

[Answer] No, I have not, but I met the Pope at the United Nations in the U.S. last year.

[Question] Is the possibility of a Vatican invitation to the PLO being discussed?

[Answer] No such discussion is going on.

[Question] The Jerusalem committee has called on the European countries to stop facilitating Jewish emigration to Israel. Why hasn't a similar appeal been addressed to the Soviet Union, since it is common knowledge that most of the Jewish flow from Europe to Israel originates in the Soviet Union?

[Answer] The appeal was made to all countries without exception. All countries have been urged to stop sending emigrants to Israel.

We know what provocative actions Israel and world Zionism are undertaking in the Soviet Union to force the Russians to send their Jews to Israel. We know the problems which are being stirred up by world Zionism in the Soviet Union to that end. We know of the pressure that the U.S. is exerting through its bilateral agreements with the Soviet Union to allow the Jews to emigrate to Israel. But there are a number of countries which are facilitating the emigration by making their territory available as bases for the transfer of the Jewish emigrants to Israel.

[Question] But the Soviet Union could stop all that by preventing its citizens from emigrating.

[Answer] I believe Soviet law provides for punitive measures against emigrants to limit emigration. Several anti-emigration measures have been taken in the Soviet Union.

[Question] How do you evaluate the attitude of the Egyptian president, Anwar al-Sadat, toward the Israeli move on Jerusalem? Do you approve of the letter which King Hassan of Morocco sent him on this issue?

[Answer] To begin with, we knew from the outset--from the moment he signed the Camp David agreements--that al-Sadat had sold Jerusalem and the Arabs' and Palestinians' rights to the occupied territories. This has not changed.

Al-Sadat wanted to cut himself off from the Arabs forever, and this was very clear in everything he did--his signing of the agreements and his subsequent contacts, negotiations and general behavior. So we are not surprised by al-Sadat's position on Jerusalem. He sold Jerusalem when he agreed to Palestinian self-rule, when he agreed not to mention Jerusalem in the Camp David agreements. The agreements completely ignored Jerusalem, which meant that al-Sadat had dropped Jerusalem, had dropped the Palestinian state, had dropped the demand for recognition of the PLO, and had dropped the Palestinians' right to self-determination.

Unfortunately, the Camp David agreements were a tripartite plot. What Sadat agreed to cannot under any circumstances but be considered dangerous concessions and a conspiracy against our people's national rights.

We're not hoping for anything from al-Sadat. Al-Sadat's position will not change, and anyone who thinks it will is greatly mistaken. Al-Sadat has broken all ties with the rest of the Arabs and wants nothing to do with the other Arab countries. Otherwise, he would not have rejected the five billion dollars offered to him by the Arabs when they held the Baghdad summit, at a time when he was in dire need of it. He could have used it to develop Egypt's economy without depending on foreign aid, and to strengthen the Egyptian army. But he does not want a strong Egyptian army and he does not want a strong Egyptian economy. The U.S. and Israel want Egypt's military and economic capacities destroyed, so that this greatest of Arab countries can remain under the control of Israel and the United States. And the United States wants Egypt turned into an American military base, to be used against neighboring Arab forces.

We consider useless any call on al-Sadat to adopt a positive stand on Jerusalem.

[Question] So why did King Hassan send that message to him?

[Answer] We are against that message. We believe it was a move in a vacuum, totally useless. We believe it demonstrates ignorance of the facts about al-Sadat.

[Question] The Jerusalem committee's resolutions recommended the exploitation of the potentials of the Arab communities abroad, and specially the Lebanese, against Zionist pressure in the U.S. and Latin America. How do you plan to implement this recommendation? Don't you think it comes a little late where the U.S. is concerned, since the American presidential elections are just around the corner?

[Answer] Lighting one candle is better than cursing the darkness a thousand times. This is only one candle on the road of political struggle for the Palestinian cause. There are Arab and Palestinian communities in the U.S., and these must increase their activities.

[Question] Don't you think this needs a lot of time, since those communities are unorganized and ineffective right now?

[Answer] We believe they have an effect--a small effect, perhaps, but as I said, lighting one candle is better than cursing the darkness a thousand times. We cannot dispel all the darkness. If we can light this candle, let's light it, instead of cursing. Positive action must be taken, and this is one of the positive actions we can take.

[Question] So the PLO position in a nutshell now is: Enough resolutions; time for action.

[Answer] We in the PLO say that many resolutions have been adopted, and we must now get to work.

[Question] Do you think there's a better chance of "getting to work" now than before? This matter has been dragging for 32 years.

[Answer] What is required first is the elimination of Arab differences, because these are an obstacle to Arab power. Unfortunately, however, the differences are increasing by the day, clearly indicating that the time has not come for effective joint Arab action to liberate Jerusalem.

That is why the torch of the Palestinian revolution must continue to burn, so that the Arab countries, the Islamic countries and the other friends we have in the world will gather around it and support it toward the achievement of the Palestinian people's national rights.

[Question] So you don't think there's any more hope now than before that the resolutions will be applied, that some countries will be boycotted, that the oil weapon will be used...?

[Answer] As I said, Arab differences are blocking joint Arab action. There are negative manifestations in current Arab conditions which rule out joint Arab action. This is the weak spot in Arab strategy, and it is preventing any positive steps toward the liberation of Palestine or toward facing the daily challenges of the Zionist entity.

[Question] Is it true that the Arab summit conference, which is supposed to be held in November, may be postponed till after the U.S. presidential elections? And if so, what can be done in the meantime to remedy the situation created by Arab division?

[Answer] There is nothing certain about a postponement of the Arab summit until after the American elections. These are just press reports. At any rate, there is a committee which has been formed, "The Committee for a Unified Arab Action Strategy." This committee will meet in Amman in 10 days' time to discuss the strategy of Arab confrontation. It represents seven members of the Arab League and it will prepare a strategy which will be presented to the Arab summit conference.

[Question] What if the conference is postponed?

[Answer] There will be a conference of Arab foreign ministers soon, and a conference of Islamic foreign ministers in September.

[Question] But the decisions of foreign ministers need the approval of a summit conference.

[Answer] Arab foreign ministers can take certain decisions which would not require the approval of the summit. They can be authorized by their governments to take certain decisions which would be implemented.

[Question] Is the PLO represented in the strategy committee?

[Answer] Yes, it's a member of the committee.

[Question] What will the PLO's position be when the committee meets in 10 days?

[Answer] We will present a proposal for an Arab confrontation strategy.

[Question] Can you give an idea of this proposal?

[Answer] The proposal will be submitted to the committee, not to the press.

[Question] The UN General Assembly has given Israel until November 15 to start withdrawing from the lands it occupied in 1967. It is hard to imagine Israel obliging. What will the next step be when the deadline passes? A return to the General Assembly? The security council?

[Answer] After November 15, we must go to the security council, and from there to another extraordinary session of the General Assembly. International public opinion must be continuously mobilized against Israel and its actions in the occupied territories, so that international public opinion will stand behind the PLO and the Palestinian people, isolating Israel and the U.S. from the rest of the world.

[Question] So the purpose of all these resolutions is nothing more than the mobilization of international public opinion?

[Answer] Yes, and that is a very important thing, because it will mean cutting Israel's links with the outside world. Also, we will in the final analysis determine who our friends and enemies are--who hesitates to sever his links with Israel, especially after the provocative actions it has taken, who supports our calls for peace, and who supports Israel's calls for war and aggression.

[Question] Dr Ahmad Sidqi Dajani (member of the PLO's executive committee) has told MONDAY MORNING (Vol IX, No 426) that the West European Mideast peace initiative will not start before the beginning of 1981. Do you agree? And what do you expect this initiative to yield?

[Answer] I share the view that the European countries, particularly the countries of the European Economic Community, will not launch any initiative or take any step before the end of the American elections. The reason is the American threat. Carter has threatened to use the veto against any European initiative at the security council.

After the American elections, the situation will change. The United States may enter into consultations with its allies in Europe toward some step in that direction.

We're not counting too much on the European initiative, because we know that the European position is still linked to the American position. But we nevertheless feel that it is necessary to undertake diplomatic and political action in Europe to evolve the European position, even if this evolution progresses slowly. We must push the European countries forward in their position on the Palestinian question and their attitude toward Israel's provocative acts in the occupied territories.

[Question] You always say you're not counting on the European initiative. That's not very encouraging for Europe.

[Answer] It's not a matter of encouraging Europe. We know that there are limits beyond which Europe cannot go. The basic ingredient in the Arab countries' position should be their own strength, and other forces should play a supporting role. In the October War, for instance, when the Arabs delivered a painful blow to Israel, we saw international public opinion--in Europe, Asia, Africa and elsewhere--swing toward the Arabs, and we saw the world begin to respect Arab power. We must recognize the fact that the Europeans are not going to solve the entire problem, but they, like other countries, can take steps which would exert a certain political influence.

We want the Europeans to recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization and our rights. That is what we want from Europe. It would be unrealistic to expect them to pressure Israel into withdrawing from the occupied Arab territories. They can't ever do that. The country that can exert such pressure is the United States, and the United States is the bosom friend of Israel.

[Question] And of the Arab countries.

[Answer] Of some Arab countries, yes. Hence the need for concentrated pressure on the United States. The United States must be made to feel that its interests in the Middle East are threatened. The United States wants Israel to remain stronger than all its neighbors, so that it will remain a constant threat to those neighbors to deter them from damaging American and European interests in the Arab region.

[Question] Is it your impression that the European initiative will include a recognition of the PLO?

[Answer] We are working for European recognition of the PLO and of our right to establish an independent Palestinian state. Most European states have not yet recognized the PLO or our right to an independent Palestinian state. The exceptions are Spain, Austria and Malta--and partially, France, which recognizes the PLO.

[Question] But do you think the Europeans will recognize the PLO and the Palestinians' right to an independent state when they launch their initiative?

[Answer] Of course. If the initiative does not include recognition of the PLO and our right to an independent state, it will be useless.

[Question] Some Palestinian leaders and King Husayn of Jordan have warned that Israel plans to mount a large-scale invasion of South Lebanon. Over the past two weeks, Israeli raids on the south have returned in an escalated form. Do you expect the invasion they're predicting?

[Answer] The continued Israeli provocations, especially the attacks on South Lebanon, are a clear indication that Israel is planning a major attack on the south. Just yesterday, as you know, it attacked the Arnoun area and Beaufort Castle in an attempt to take them over. Although it failed miserably, it did demonstrate that it was pressing ahead with its policy of aggression, and I won't be surprised if it launches a wide-scale attack on South Lebanon at any time. It will not be deterred by the presence of the UN troops there, since Israel, as we know, has ignored international public opinion and the resolutions of both the security council and the General Assembly. It is seizing the opportunity provided by the American elections to mount these attacks.

This, I believe, will lead to another war in the Middle East.

[Question] Not only in the south?

[Answer] Not only in the south. I expect another Middle Eastern war. If Israel launches a wide-scale attack on the south, it will drag the region into another war.

[Question] But it did launch such an attack on the south 2 years ago, and there was no Middle Eastern war. What makes you think there will be one this time?

[Answer] This time, there are circumstances here and there that could drag the region into another war.

[Question] Could you clarify that a little? What are those circumstances? Exactly who could be dragged into a war?

[Answer] First, there are the Camp David agreements. Second, there are the Israeli provocations, including the annexation of Jerusalem. Anger has built up among the Arab and Islamic peoples, and this could lead to the holy jihad which the Arab countries and (Iranian revolutionary leader Ayatullah Ruhollah) have called for. An Israel invasion of the south could lead to another war--if not immediately, then a short time later.

[Question] And you expect this to happen?

[Answer] Yes, I do--if Begin doesn't fall first. Begin wants, before he dies, to realize Israel's great dream: the annexation of South Lebanon. He's not looking for any pretexts, and he states this very clearly whenever the occasion arises.

[Question] If you're expecting this invasion, what precautionary measures have you taken?

[Answer] We are preparing ourselves militarily and increasing our strength daily, to face the challenge to the best of our ability.

[Question] What about Arab and international contacts?

[Answer] We are making contacts on the international level. We have obtained condemnations (of Israel) from the security council, the General Assembly, the conferences of the Islamic, Arab and non-aligned nations, and in the joint statements we have issued with our friends around the world. Our friends the socialist states are also mobilizing international public opinion against the Israeli attacks. There is a general mobilization of international public opinion.

But no one but the Arabs will fight. The battle is imposed on the Arabs, and not on other peoples.

[Question] When Israel invaded the south in 1978, you fought alone. Are you doing anything to secure Arab assistance in the event of another invasion?

[Answer] We may fight alone again. That is our duty, and we will not shirk it. We will face the invasion with all the strength we have, in cooperation with our brothers in the Lebanese National Movement. But we hope that the Arab states and peoples will also come forward and do their duty.

[Question] And you believe the attacks of the past 2 weeks are in preparation for this invasion?

[Answer] Yes, because there is no justification for them. Israel has lost its nerve and is acting hysterically. Its actions are provoking not only the Arabs but also international public opinion as a whole. This will not serve peace in the region or in the world.

CSO: 4820

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

PLO MILITARY OFFICIAL ON EXPECTED ISRAELI ATTACK

JN311257 Doha QNA in Arabic 1150 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 31 Aug (QNA)--Abu al-Za'im, chief of PLO military intelligence, has announced that the Zionist enemy is preparing for a decisive war, which it considers the last war, against the Palestinian revolution. He added that this war will take place between 10 September and the end of October.

Abu al-Za'im, Fatah Central Committee member, said that preparations for this war are underway, as manifested by the intensification of Phalangist troop concentrations on the Israeli frontline with southern Lebanon. He pointed out that the Zionist enemy's invasion of the south will coincide with an isolationist attack on Beirut's western quarter.

In a statement published today by the Abu Dhabi paper AL-WIHDAH, Abu al-Za'im said that last week's battles, known as the (Artun) battle, only represented a prologue for the coming great battle.

Asked about the participation of the Syrian forces in this expected war, Abu al-Za'im said that the purpose of the coming war is to fragment and strike at all the elements opposing the Camp David accords, be these elements Syrian, Palestinian or Lebanese. He added that I do not doubt at all that the Syrian forces will participate in any battle that occurs in the area where these forces are stationed.

Abu al-Za'im said that the coming blow would be directed against Syria, adding that if such a blow is not directly dealt from the Golan Heights, it could come from the western area of al-Biqa', which would facilitate the penetration of the Israeli forces [word indistinct] inside Syrian territory.

CSO: 4802

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

SYRIA TRAINING TERRORISTS TO FLY LIGHT AIRCRAFT

TA011114 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 1 Sep 80 p 1

[Report by military correspondent Ya'Aqov Erez: "Terrorists Are Training in Syria in Flying Light Aircraft"]

[Text] Palestinian terrorists are receiving training in Syria in flying aircraft, including light craft that can be flown from short runways and do not require airfield maintenance.

It is believed that the Syrian army trained terrorists belonging to Ahmad Jibril's organization who later tried to reach Israel by balloon. The aid extended by the Syrian authorities to terrorists of the extremist organizations is intended to give them the means to cross Israel's borders in unconventional ways.

As is known, Palestinian terrorists are in flight training in Pakistan and Libya as well, but these terrorists are enrolled in a course that trains pilots in various types of MIGs. In order to fly these planes the terrorists must have an airfield or be able to use a military airfield in one of the Arab countries.

In contrast, light aircraft can enable the terrorists to attempt to invade Israel in an unusual manner, from an improvised strip near the border.

There have been frequent reports that the terrorists were preparing landing strips in the area under their exclusive control in southern Lebanon.

CSO: 4805

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

RETRACTION OF EGYPTIAN OFFER OF NILE WATER TO ISRAEL DEMANDED

1.D021009 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 26 Aug 80 p 7

[Article by Dr Muhammad Hilmi Murad: "A Declaration Must be Made Retracting the Offer to Supply Israel With Nile Waters and Mustafa Khalil Must be Tried for His False Statement"; article is "published in agreement with the newspaper ASH-SHA'B, organ of the Egyptian opposition Socialist Labor Party"]

[Excerpts] The letters exchanged between President Anwar al-Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin after the negotiations on autonomy for the West Bank and Gaza sector stumbled as a result of the Knesset's decision annexing East Jerusalem to Israel and proclaiming it the undivided capital of Israel have revealed the facts about supplying Israel with Nile waters across Sinai.

Opposition leader Engineer Ibrahim Shukri raised the subject of supplying Israel with Nile waters in the People's Assembly during the assembly debate on the former government's policy statement at the beginning of the current year. The minister of irrigation denied that the peace canal would carry Nile waters to the Negev Desert in Israel. We imagine that the minister was truthful in what he said within the limits of the executive information he had. However, the then prime minister, Dr Mustafa Khalil, stood up in the People's Assembly and denied that there was an idea to extend Nile waters to Israel. He supplemented his denial with an interview which he gave to the Lebanese magazine AL-HAWADITH and which was later published in the Egyptian press. In the interview he enumerated the perils of supplying Israel with Nile waters and emphasized that the reports of President al-Sadat having such a notion were untrue. Was Mustafa Khalil truthful in what he said, bearing in mind that he was the head of the Egyptian delegation to the negotiations?

Before dealing objectively with the offer made to Israel, we would like to refer to what President al-Sadat's letter to the king of Morocco said to the effect that the prime minister was aware of the "Egyptian lifeline" offer to Israel. This is natural because the prime minister is constitutionally responsible for the implementation of the state's foreign

policy and, therefore, he must be aware of the details, otherwise he would be negligent in exercising his powers. Furthermore, he was in charge of the foreign ministry and leader of the delegation to the negotiations with Israel on Jerusalem, the settlements and autonomy for the West Bank and Gaza sector. Therefore, how could Dr Mustafa Khalil stand before the People's Assembly and deny the existence of the idea of extending Nile waters to Israel and, indeed, deceive the entire Egyptian people on a serious matter that affects their life and existence?

The fact that Dr Mustafa Khalil has left the government does not absolve him of the responsibility for what he had done. In order to preserve its dignity and prevent false statements from being made in it, the People's Assembly is dutybound to punish him for the false statements he made with a view to deceiving the People's Assembly members and the entire people. The assembly should act in accordance with articles 159 and 160 of the constitution which relate to putting ministers on trial. Clause 2 of these articles stipulates that the termination of the minister's services does not preclude bringing action against him.

As for the question of extending Nile waters to Israel, this is a very serious matter because the Nile is "Egypt's lifeline," as President al-Sadat, who made this offer, described it.

Therefore, I ask President Anwar al-Sadat to answer Menahem Begin's second letter by adhering to the demands he made in his first letter regarding Jerusalem and the settlements and declaring the withdrawal of his offer of the Nile waters.

CSO: 4802

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

QATARI PAPER COMMENTS ON OMANI-PDRY BORDER DISPUTE

GF021410 Doha AL-RAYYAH in Arabic 31 Aug 80 pp 1, 10

[Editorial: "Explosive Arab Borders"]

[Excerpts] Will the border between the PDRY and Oman erupt? That is quite likely as official statements issued in Oman today show. This would add to the list of Arab border disputes. In truth, the problem of inflammatory situations on Arab borders is a tragedy in view of the crucial times in the Arab homeland. We are facing a life-and-death conflict with Israel and those who back it, mainly the United States. In such a conflict, every Arab dirham, every Arab weapon and every drop of blood must be mobilized against the real enemy who caused the Arabs all the problems they are suffering from. It is the enemy who, in his persistent threats to Arab peace and stability, cripples the Arabs' ability to improve their societies and thereby face the various challenges to their modern life and their future.

All this results from the various problems that arise among the Arabs themselves so that borders erupt after military buildups. This ends in the dissipation of Arab economic potentialities.

There must be an end to the problem of the inflammable Arab border situations so that the enemy cannot swallow us up by bits as he is doing now. We give him the chance by engaging in wars among ourselves and forgetting the biggest and most dangerous enemy.

Every Arab demands that this new problem between two neighboring fraternal countries, Oman and the PDRY, not erupt. Otherwise, the Arab tragedy will grow with new worries.

CSO: 4802

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

KUWAITI PAPER RECEIVES LETTER FROM NEW PALESTINIAN MOVEMENT

GF271410 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 26 Aug 80 pp 1, 20

[Text] AL-QABAS has received a letter from the General Command of the "Palestinian Jihad Movement" [Harakat al-Jihad al-Muqaddas al-Filastiniyah]. The letter originates in Algeria. Enclosed with it is a copy of the movement's first military communique issued in March 1978, an explanation from the movement's Political Department and a copy of military communique No 32. It has been noted that in its communiqués the movement uses Arabic numerals.

The first communique released by the movement--which no one has heard of before--says:

The Central Committee of the Palestinian Jihad Movement held its first meeting somewhere in the Arab homeland on 23 March 1978, and issued the following resolutions:

1. The armed revolution of the "Jihad" movement was inaugurated on 26 March 1978, with a number of victorious military operations near Tel Aviv, Jerusalem, Ramallah, the Gaza Strip and Beersheba. Our fighters carried out their operations successfully. Our valiant forces sustained some losses.
2. The "Jihad" movement appeals to the Palestinian people to support it until we can liberate our holy paradise.
3. The movement calls on Arab and Muslim peoples to mobilize their energies and resources to support our revolution and calls on free men throughout the world, liberation movements and progressive states to support the movement, because it is part of them.

The movement pledges to martyrs, the Palestinian and Arab people, the Muslim peoples and all free men that it will continue its struggle until the holy paradise, Palestine, has been completely liberated.

Long live our Palestine, free and Arab!

As for the accompanying explanation, which was apparently issued after the release of three military communiques, the movement apologizes for not issuing communiques on military operations. This has been done to facilitate the efforts of the fighters in the occupied territories. The undated statement says: We have dedicated ourselves to be God's secret soldiers. This will not weaken our determination as long as we are working for God and the holy land, Palestine.

Military communique No 32 lists a number of military operations in the occupied territories in May 1980.

The movement's letter does not say why the military communiques have been released despite the fact that the Political Department's explanation stresses the secret nature of revolutionary work.

CSO: 4802

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

LIBYAN ENVOY TO BAHRAIN ON LIBYAN-ARAB RELATIONS

JN020857 Manama Gulf News Agency in Arabic 0635 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Manama, 2 Sep (GNA)--Muhammad Ramadan al-Ru'ubi, Libyan ambassador to Bahrain, has praised his country's relations with the Arab Gulf states. He said: Libyan-Gulf relations have prospered since the 1973 war. There is no alternative to Arab unity, especially now that imperialism and Zionism have succeeded in removing the biggest Arab power from the Pan-Arab arena.

Speaking to the Gulf News Agency, the Libyan ambassador added that Libya and the Arab Gulf states have become one front and that Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi's tour of the Gulf last year further consolidates these relations.

On the Saudi crown prince's call for holy war to liberate the occupied Arab territories, Ambassador al-Ru'ubi said: Libya supports every sincere thought and faithful opinion. We consider Prince Fahd's call as an extension to the appeal made by Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi before the 1973 war for the Pan-Arabism of the battle and fedayeen action.

On Libyan-Egyptian relations following the Camp David accords, Ambassador al-Ru'ubi said: Libya has warned against the results of these accords. Developments have now borne out what we expected and feared. Here is al-Sadat now, surrounding the Arabian peninsula with U.S. bases. Egypt, which at one time was the springboard for Arab action, has now become a frontline base for aggression against the Arab nation.

The ambassador added: The bases situated west of Cairo and Qina in Egypt, Berbera and Kenya have placed the Arabian peninsula between pincers. The bases are there to threaten and intimidate the Arab states and their peoples and leaders, so that they will take no action against U.S. and Zionist interests and so that they will be drawn into the negotiations process. I am confident that the nation's leaders will not be deceived by this trick.

Ambassador al-Ru'ubi disclosed that Libya is currently using its good offices to mediate between Iraq and Syria, in order to achieve Arab unity, especially in the current phase, in which the Arab nation needs the support of every Arab effort. He said: It is incumbent upon us to put forth every Arab effort for the battle on the eastern front, especially since the Camp David partners, led by the United States and Zionism, are doing their best to keep this front weak by sowing discord and by driving a wedge between Iraq and Syria, to prevent any rapprochement between them.

On Libyan-Iranian relations and Iranian accusations against Libya, the Libyan ambassador said: Zionism, imperialism, those who begrudge the 1 September revolution in particular and the Arab nation in general, and the states which began concluding treaties and agreements with them after the 1973 war are trying to provoke sedition and division within the Arab and Islamic nation.

Ambassador al-Ru'ubi asserted that Libya's primary objective has always been to uphold Islam, to support Muslims and to restore the past glories of the Islamic nation and of Arab power.

The Libyan ambassador said that his country's relations with Tunisia are based on love and sincerity, in view of the historic and cultural ties binding the two countries. He asserted that anything that affects the Tunisian people also affects the Libyan people. Libya, he reiterated, cannot dispense with any additional Arab efforts for the cause of the Pan-Arab battle. He added: We cannot dispense with Iraq or Syria or with any part of the Arab homeland. Our primary goal is to pool the resources of the Arab nation.

CSO: 4802

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

MEDIATION BETWEEN SYRIA, JORDAN--Riyadh, 29 Aug (QNA)--The Saudi magazine AL-YAMAMAH says today that a Gulf state is currently preparing to mediate between Damascus and Amman, to eliminate the differences between them following the recent deterioration in their relations. Citing certain sources, the magazine adds that Amman is eager to contain its differences with Syria, as it wants to host the Arab summit without having disputes with any Arab state. [Text] [JN291718 Doha QNA in Arabic 1700 GMT 29 Aug 80]

TECHNICAL EDUCATION UNION ESTABLISHED--Baghdad, 30 Aug (INA)--The establishment of an Arab technical education union, based in Baghdad, was announced here today. Dr Hashim Muhammad Sa'id, pro tempore secretary general of the union, has stated that six Arab countries--the UAE, Algeria, Qatar, Mauritania, Syria, in addition to Iraq--have so far agreed to join the union. In a press conference here today, Dr Sa'id said that the union had invited other Arab states to join the union and to participate in its activities. The union will develop Arab cooperation in the field of technical education and will train technical cadres to participate in implementing Arab development plans and in achieving Arab integration in technical education policy. [Text] [JN302104 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1700 GMT 30 Aug 80]

CSO: 4802

BAHRAIN

BRIEFS

CURBS PLACED ON CLUBS--Private societies and foreign clubs in Bahrain may not take part in political activities under a new bye-law. The bye-law lays down strict rules governing the operating of clubs. They are banned from practising discrimination, from taking part in illegal activities or from engaging in any activity which has political overtones. They may not seek affiliation with any society or organisation outside Bahrain without the approval of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, and they may not have members younger than 20. A club may not be formed with less than 30 members and no person involved in founding and running a club or society may have a criminal record. [Text] [GF311757 Manama Gulf DAILY NEWS in English 31 Aug 80 p 5]

CSO: 4820

RAFSANJANI ADDRESSES MAJLIS ON UK POLICY, CABINET COMPOSITION

LD041114 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Excerpt] The Islamic Consultative Assembly held an open session today. At the session, convened at 0940 with a recitation from the glorious Koran under the chairmanship of Hojjat ol-Eslam Valmoslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani, a letter from Iranian students imprisoned in Britain and addressed to the Majlis was read. Before reading the letter Hojjat ol-Eslam Valmoslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani said that the attitude adopted by Britain is not an independent one and that country has for some time been one of America's satellites with little will of its own. I do not understand how the British nation tolerates such an imposition. We did not expect so much spinelessness from Britain. The speaker of the Majlis added: With your permission, and with the permission of the Iranian nation, I warn Britain that if this attitude continues, Britain should not expect these injustices by it to remain unanswered in the future by us and by our friends throughout the world, particularly in Islamic countries, and even in non-Islamic countries, and its interests in the world not to be jeopardized.

According to our correspondent, at the open session of the Majlis today a report regarding the cabinet was discussed and Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, referring to the meetings and sessions between the president and the prime minister, said there were certain problems at these sessions which were resolved to some extent, and we are close to reaching understanding. The speaker of the Majlis also said that the Majlis is in no way involved in the talks concerned and does not interfere in these matters whatsoever. If I and some friends have taken part in a meeting this has not been as representatives of the Majlis; our participation has been on behalf of the militant clergy, as a member of the militant clergy. Stressing the fact that the Majlis has not adopted any particular stance concerning the president and the prime minister, the speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly denied a report broadcast by the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran last Tuesday night to the effect that he and several other Majlis deputies participated at a meeting in the presence of the president and the prime minister. He added: This report is completely untrue and no such event occurred.

'TEHRAN RADIO' LIKENS ESFAHAN EPISCOPATE TO U.S. EMBASSY

JN061114 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0610 GMT 6 Sep 80

[From the "Official Followup" Program]

[Text] A few days ago, a new den of espionage was discovered inside the episcopate in Esfahan. Investigations have revealed that the professional spies who were working in the church under Vatican supervision had connections with the U.S. and British embassies in Tehran. The documents seized have also revealed contacts between the leaders of the episcopate and some tribal leaders and the leaders of minorities and groups of malcontents. As one satirical observer has put it, these contacts were supposedly aimed at guiding the latter leaders onto the right path and not at fomenting conspiracy.

Incriminating documents have also revealed conspiratorial schemes hatched by the men of the episcopate in cooperation with a small group of traitors in the country who had sold their consciences. We must recall the occupation of the U.S. den of espionage in Tehran, the biggest espionage center in the Islamic East, by the Moslem students followers of the Imam's policy on 4 November last year. The documents seized during the occupation of the den have confirmed that U.S. imperialism has not halted its spying on and hostility to the budding Islamic republic and that it will resort to other conspiratorial methods, even if these are doomed to failure.

The discovery of the other den of espionage in the episcopate in Esfahan demonstrates that U.S. imperialism persists in conspiring against the Islamic Republic of Iran to regain its interests and restore its collapsing positions.

The question now is what is the Vatican's role in these acts of espionage? Another question which remains unanswered is whether the Christian clergy wish to remain at the disposal and service of the big powers and whether they too wish to play the same role carried out by the former U.S. Embassy in Tehran?

CSO: 4902

'PARS' INTERVIEWS UK ENVOY ON DEPORTATION OF IRANIAN STUDENTS

LD072156 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Text] Following the approval by the British home secretary of the deportation order by the made-to-order British courts, the special correspondent of PARS NEWS AGENCY contacted the charge d'affaires of the British Embassy in Tehran, Arthur Wyatt, and asked his views on the issue.

Despite the importance of the issue, with the decision by the British Government to deport the first group of jailed Moslem students on Tuesday--the day after tomorrow--the charge d'affaires of the British Embassy in Tehran said that he had no knowledge of the matter.

Our correspondent asked Arthur Wyatt: Do you think that the British Government has considered the repercussions of the warnings by the Islamic Consultative Assembly and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, of what will result from the deportation of the Moslem students?

He replied: The verdict of deportation has been issued by the British courts; it is the Iranian Government that should decide how to react.

Asked if the deportation of the Moslem students would, in his opinion, result in a weakening or even severance of relations between Iran and Britain, the British charge d'affaires said: That would be up to the Iranian Government; we will await the reaction and the decision of the Iranian Government.

Mr Wyatt was asked, regarding the arrest of a number of police officers and a high-ranking inspector in London on charges of theft: Has the testimony of this group of London police officers been used in court in the conviction of Moslem brothers and sisters who are to be deported? He replied: The British policeman has proven his worthiness and good treatment [of prisoners] throughout history.

PARS NEWS AGENCY adds: Last month, 72 of the brothers and sisters, the members of the Islamic Society were arrested, following anti-American demonstrations in front of the U.S. Embassy in London. So far, verdicts of deportation have been issued for 44 of them, by the made-to-order British courts.

Also, as for the alleged good treatment of prisoners by the police, which Mr Wyatt claims, it suffices to say that according to Dr Ehda'i, the charge d'affaires of the embassy of the Islamic Republic in Iran in London, the British police fed excrement instead of food to the jailed Moslem students.

CSO: 4906

IRAN

'PARS' INTERVIEW LONDON CHARGE D'AFFAIRES, COMMENTS ON DEPORTATIONS

LD070416 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Text] The special correspondent of the PARS NEWS AGENCY, in a telephone conversation with Dr Seyfollah Ehda'i, the charge d'affaires of the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in London, questioned him about the final verdict of the British courts on imprisoned Moslem students.

Dr Ehda'i said: The British Home Office has approved the decision of the courts to deport 44 of our brothers and sisters, members of the Islamic association. The charge d'affaires of the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in London added: Out of 72 Moslem students, who had been arrested following their anti-American demonstrations in front of the American Embassy in London last month, 45 are still in prison, 15 have been released and 12 have been freed on bail. The decision of the court on the 12 students who were freed on bail will be announced later.

Ehda'i also added: Official sources of the British Government have announced that the first group of the students, between two to four persons, will probably depart for Iran on Tuesday 9 September.

It is worth mentioning that in accordance with British law deportation orders are only approved by the Home Office in cases when the internal security of Britain is endangered if a person is not deported and allowed to remain in the country. And for the first time the British Government has opposed its own constitution and has issued deportation orders against the Moslem students who had been arrested only on charges of being hostile toward the United States and being believers in Islam and in love with Imam Khomeyni.

CSO: 4906

PALESTINIAN, LIBYAN DIPLOMATS COMMENT ON U.S.

JN281856 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] Ghazi al-Husayni, ambassador of the Palestinian Revolution in Tehran, has said that the United States has begun to flex its muscles in the area because of the threat posed it by the Islamic Revolution in Iran. This is why the United States is conspiring against this revolution.

Commenting on the recent U.S. military moves in the area and on U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown's statements, Ghazi al-Husayni said: The U.S. conspiracies are aimed not only at Iran but at all of the peoples in the area, particularly the Palestinian Revolution. Al-Husayni added: As men of the Palestinian Revolution, we feel that a great danger is threatening our revolution. Ghazi al-Husayni made these statements to PARS.

Also in a statement to PARS, (Fathi al-Suri), Libyan charge d'affaires in Tehran, said that he believes that the U.S. fate depends on this area's oil resources and that the United States is trying to win support from and to assist those who are like al-Sadat and other mercenaries in the area. The Libyan charge d'affaires added: These moves are suspect operations, without doubt directed against the Islamic Revolution in Iran. The Libyan charge d'affaires said: The Archseatan, the United States, is the enemy of Islam and of the Moslems and always seeks to wipe out the Islamic Revolution.

Asked his opinion of the deployment of Iraqi military forces on Iran's borders, the Libyan charge d'affaires said: This issue is one for Moslems. They have to direct their guns against those who have usurped Holy Jerusalem, to liberate this sacred land from the aggressors.

Ghazi al-Husayni, the ambassador of the Palestinian Revolution, replied to the same question by saying that border clashes among this area's countries are just another conspiracy by U.S. imperialism, which is trying, through this, to divert the international public's attention from its military presence in the area to issues that it fabricates, so that it can remain in the area and exploit its resources.

CSG: 4902

RASANJANI, PLO ENVOYS DISCUSS EXTENDING COORDINATION

LD312252 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Text] Hani al-Hasan, former ambassador of the Palestine Revolution [as heard] and a member of the Central Council of the PLO, accompanied by Qadhi al-Husayn, ambassador of the Palestine Revolution in Iran, met and conferred with Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, at the building of the Islamic Consultative Assembly this evening.

At this meeting Hani al-Hasan submitted a message from PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat to Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani. While describing the situation of southern Lebanon, he expressed satisfaction at victories gained by the Palestine revolutionaries against the aggression of the Zionist enemy and [word indistinct] resulted from the recent meeting of the Arab interior ministers.

The ambassador of Palestine also announced the recent [word indistinct] of Palestine (?forces) to extend cooperation between the Palestine Revolution and the Islamic Revolution of Iran.

According to the same report, at this meeting Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani prayed for the success of Palestine fighters; and it was agreed to have further meetings in the future to investigate the extension of cooperation between Iran and Palestine.

CSO: 4906

REVOLUTIONARY ORGANIZATIONS PRAISED

Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 21 Aug 80 p 2

[Text] Commenting on the revolutionary organizations the morning daily JOMHOUR-E ESLAMI in a front page article recently said that right after the victory of the revolution the people themselves created organizations to protect the revolution from the agents of the deposed shah and SAVAK elements.

These self-created organizations have done so much for the revolution and their role becomes even more important once we realize that the Islamic Revolution of Iran originally lacked the necessary organizations and in the absence of such revolutionary bodies the revolution would surely have been damaged.

During the course of the revolution the mosques were the only opposition centers in which people gathered, organized and staged demonstrations. During those days the mosques were the information centers and resistance fronts. In other words to fight the dictatorial regime of the toppled shah people were not equipped with heavy or light arms.

People were only armed with their faith and belief in martyrdom and this was how the tyrant regime was overthrown, reminded the article. Inspired by the leadership of Imam Khomeyni the people of the country united around a single objective which was getting rid of the dictatorial regime.

And the key to the victory of the Islamic Revolution was this unity. Right after the victory of the revolution committees were formed in which the most committed and devoted Moslems gathered to safeguard the achievements of the revolution. Then the need for formation of a corps which could function alongside the armed forces were felt and this was how the Revolutionary Guards Corps was created. Another revolutionary organization which was formed after the revolution was the Reconstruction Crusade. This unit was formed as a result of the need for such services in the reconstruction period of the country, and so far, its members have been serving in the most remote parts of the country, areas which had not seen a doctor or a nurse under the time of the deposed shah. Organizations worthy of mention are, the Foundaton of the Oppressed, the Housing Foundation and the Martyr's

Foundation. Each of these organizations have done much for the benefit of the needy, however, this does not mean that the conduct of these organizations has been perfect. Although these organizations have been under the attack of certain groups and parties, their performance has been highly effective and in fact these organizations are the real defenders of the Islamic Revolution of Iran, stressed the newspaper.

On the eve of the formation of the first cabinet of the Islamic Republic of Iran, it should be kept in mind that in order to free the country from the shackles of dependence, special attention must be paid to these revolutionary bodies. Instead of expanding the existing ministries the new government should create revolutionary organizations and should keep in mind that undermining these bodies would mean undermining the revolution and the people.

CSO: 4920

W. AZERBAIJAN OFFICIAL OUTLINES ATTACKS BY IRAQI FORCES

LD011054 Tehran PARS in English 0832 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] Tehran, 1 Sep (PARS)--Clashes occurred in the Rashka define in the Malandarm District of [word indistinct], between the combined forces of the Revolutionary Guards Corps, Moslem Kurdish Peshmorgas and the armed forces in opposition to mercenaries of the Ba'thist regime of Iraq, Democratic and Komaleh parties. The confrontation began at one a.m. and continued till 5 a.m. on Saturday. Two Revolutionary Guards were martyred and another injured by RPG-7. From one group of the insurgents, five persons were killed and several injured. Bodies of two assailants along with their Kalashnikov rifles and ammunition were left behind.

In another development the Ba'thist Army of Iraq and counterrevolutionary agents attacked the Tang-Tusaveh Base with heavy artillery beginning at 4 p.m. on Saturday. The Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Revolutionary Guards Corps and the Fedayeen [word indistinct] returned the fire and repelled them.

It has been reported that Iraqi forces utilised 75mm machineguns in these attacks against the Iranian forces. It was the eighth consecutive day that the pass was attacked by Iraqi forces.

Meanwhile, Hashemi, the political deputy governor general of West Azerbaijan, categorically denied the reports of all foreign news services (?reporting) allegedly severe clashes in the city [words indistinct] in northwest Iran. [Words indistinct] Hashemi (?said) that situation developed between illegally armed groups and counterrevolutionaries on Saturday and that the army did not involve itself in any kind of interference or confrontation. However, one soldier was martyred a clash between military and security forces on one side, and counterrevolutionaries on the other in the mountainous areas outside of Mahabad on Saturday.

Meanwhile, in the military base in the village of Jembreilaba, in the District of Naqadeh, was attacked by counterrevolutionaries. One soldier was martyred, Hashemi reported. He concluded by saying that he had not received any other reports about problems in other parts of the province.

Telephone service between the cities of Orumiyeh and Mahabad, which had been cut some days ago, has not yet been restored. Just before noon today, an Iraqi tank was destroyed by a mine. The whole crew was killed. This is the fifth Iraqi tank destroyed in the past 24 hours by Iranian forces. A patrol of Revolutionary Guards today discovered and defused an anti-tank mine in the Rijab District.

CS01 4920

IRAN

ROK CHARGE REBUTS ALLEGED CONSPIRACY AGAINST IRAN

LD011024 Tehran PARS in English 0923 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] Tehran, 1 Sep (PARS)--The charge d'affaires of the Republic of Korea to the Islamic Republic of Iran, Chang Bun-lookai [PARS spelling] yesterday rebutted as being totally unfounded recent reports in certain Lebanese press which had accused the Korean Government of conspiring against the Iranian Government. Asked by PARS in Tehran for an explanation about Che Hun-chill [PARS spelling] whom according to the Lebanese press was a member of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency (KCIA) and who had reportedly entered Iran under the pretext of being the superintendent of an Islamic society, he said he did not know anything about him and that all he knew was that three Koreans had earlier arrived in Iran at the invitation of Iranian officials for participation in an Islamic conference and that the person named might have been one of the three persons.

Referring to the issue of the American hostages in Iran, he said that in his opinion the Iranian Government would be much better advised to call off the trial of the hostages and instead explore peaceful measures for solving the problem. He noted the Korean Government had virtually condemned the economic boycott of Iran by the United States and said that the Korean Government would look forward [to forming] companies in Iran provided that the Iranian Government would guarantee the acquisition of necessary raw materials for their operation. The Korean charge d'affaires also requested the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to send a group of Islamic scholars to his country for expanding Islamic culture there.

CSO: 4920

BRIEFS

PROSECUTOR-GENERAL'S ORDERS CANCELLED--The Islamic Revolution prosecutor-general issued a statement today announcing that all the orders previously issued by the office of the Islamic Revolution Prosecutor-General, including warrants of arrest, orders to occupy houses, search private houses, and bans are null and void effective today and must be renewed. [Excerpt] [LD031234 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 3 Sep 80]

QASHQAI TRIBE SUPPORTS REVOLUTION--According to our reporter in Jahrum, following the broadcast of the sermons in last Friday's prayers over the Voice of the Islamic Republic, Shiraz center, a group of Qashqai tribe members went to the house of the Friday imam of Jahrum. After thanking him for his advice and declaring their hatred of the plots of the treacherous Americans, they announced their support for the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran. [Text] [GF301850 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 30 Aug 80]

POSSIBLE BORDER SHELLING--According to our correspondent's dispatch, the public relations office of the joint operational staff in the western part of the country has announced: The mercenary Iraqi Ba'th Army, at the behest of its Zionist masters, particularly U.S. imperialism, is striving to open fire on Iran's border towns in order to arouse fear and terror. Therefore, it is essential that the Moslem, valiant inhabitants of Qasr-e Shirin and its environs make use of strong and sturdy building or cellar and in these (?structures) the Moslem inhabitants should assist one another. [Text] [LD041825 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 4 Sep 80]

ABADAN-KHORRAMSHAHR COMMUNICATIONS CUT--The General Communications Office of Khuzestan has contacted the Central News Unit of Ahvaz to announce that in order to repair the relay station of [word indistinct], which was destroyed by the counterrevolutionaries last October-November, the communications links between Abadan and Khorramshahr with the rest of the country will be cut for 10 days from tomorrow, 5 September. [Text] [LD050319 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 4 Sep 80]

PRISONER TREATMENT IN LONDON--PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent, in a contact with Dr Seyfollah Ehda'i, charge d'affaires of the Islamic Republic of Iran in London, reported: The British prisoners in [name indistinct] prison treat the imprisoned Moslem Iranian students in an inhumane manner characterised by their exceptional impudence. The charge d'affaires of the Islamic Republic of Iran in London said that during the past 2 days he has met with the imprisoned brothers and sisters, together with Hojjat ol-Islam Seyyed Hasan Taher-Khorramabadi, representative of the teachers association of Qom Seminary. He added: 12 members of the Islamic association have been unjustly imprisoned in [name indistinct] prison and are being treated in an inhumane manner. Up to now deportation documents have been issued for 42 out of 71 sisters and brothers, members of the Islamic association who were arrested during the past month for demonstrating in London against the United States in support of the Moslem student members of the Islamic association of students in the United States and Canada. [Text] [LD051032 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 5 Sep 80]

BORAZJAN DRAFT ANNOUNCEMENT--The Borazjan police department has asked those persons eligible for military service who were born in 1961, 1962 or 1963 to contact them for processing into the gendarmerie. Anyone failing to comply with this request will be prosecuted. [Text] [GF071745 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 7 Sep 80]

SHIRAZ-GULF FLIGHTS SUSPENDED--Owing to inadequate facilities at Shiraz airport, flights by Homa from Shiraz to the Persian Gulf have been suspended. A Homa spokesman has informed the PARS NEWS AGENCY that Iranair is fully prepared to provide direct flights from Shiraz to the Persian Gulf, but Shiraz airport is regrettably not fully equipped with airport facilities, and flights from Shiraz to the Persian Gulf have thus been suspended until further notice. [Text] [LD051013 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 30 Aug 80 p 13]

IRANIAN PILGRIMS IN SAUDI ARABIA--According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, National Guidance Minister Dr. Naser Minschi has recently visited Saudi Arabia and Mecca to coordinate facilities for pilgrimage trips by Iranians to Mecca. On his return, he expressed satisfaction with the very fruitful discussion he held with Saudi officials. He said that issues concerning this year's pilgrimage were settled. He added that Saudi officials had agreed to make available to the 75,000 Iranians who will visit Mecca this year the same facilities they usually give Moslems from other brother countries. The national guidance minister also said that he had asked the Saudis to make available to Iran a chair at Mecca Mosque, thus enabling us to give the message of our revolution and to explain to other Moslems its nobility. The request was approved by Saudi Arabian Crown Prince Amir Fahd. [Text][LD072238 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 7 Sep 80]

FORUZAN APPOINTED GENDARMERIE COMMANDER--Ayatollah Mahdavi-Kani, the supervisor of the Ministry of Interior, has appointed Col Hasan 'Ali Foruzan commander of the state gendarmerie. [Text] [LD072208 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 7 Sep 80]

EX-MINISTER WHIPPED OVER ALCOHOL CACHE--Tehran--Javad Sadr, an interior and a justice minister in two of the late shah's governments, was given 50 lashes, because alcohol was found while he was being arrested in his home here, the daily ISLAMIC REPUBLIC reported yesterday. Revolutionary Guards "found 156 bottles of alcohol in Sadr's doghouse" Monday and immediately gave him the whipping, the newspaper reported. Sadr was interior minister in Prime Minister Hassan Ali Mansoor's cabinet, then justice minister in that of Amir Abbas Hoveyda. He was brought to Evin Prison. [Text] [Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 27 Aug 80 p 1]

'ARAFAT MESSAGE TO MAJLES--Hani al-Hasan, former Palestinian Revolution ambassador in Tehran and member of the PLO's Central Committee, met yesterday [words indistinct], the Palestine Revolution ambassador to Iran, with Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, Majles speaker. During the meeting, which took place at the Majles building, Hani al-Hasan conveyed to Rafsanjani a message from Yasir 'Arafat, PLO leader. He also explained the situation in southern Lebanon and the victories achieved by the Palestinian Revolution in the face of the Zionist enemy's attacks as well as the firm stand adopted at the recent Arab interior ministers meeting. He pointed out that the Palestine National Council, at its recent conference, expressed its desire to further promote cooperation between the Palestinian Revolution and the Islamic Revolution in Iran. Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani expressed his wishes of success and victory to the Palestinian fighters. It has been decided that other meetings will follow this meeting in the future in order to consolidate and develop cooperation between Iran and (?the PLO). [Text] [JN312112 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 31 Aug 80]

MAJLIS SPEAKER-AL-SADR'S SON MEETING--Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, Islamic Majlis speaker, received the son and sister of Imam Musa al-Sadr, chairman of the Higher Islamic Shi'ite Council, yesterday afternoon. Imam al-Sadr's son clarified the nature of the situation in southern Lebanon and the problems being faced by the Shi'ites in the region. He also revealed the plots being concocted against the movement of the deprived in southern Lebanon. During the meeting, Imam Musa al-Sadr's fate and ways to save him were discussed. Several decisions were adopted in this regard. At the end of the meeting, Hojjat ol-Eslam Valmoslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani expressed his wishes for Imam Musa al-Sadr's safety and for his family's patience and steadfastness. [Text] [JN050804 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 5 Sep 80]

DUBAYY FLIGHT CANCELLATION DENIED--Iran's airline office in Dubayy has denied rumors disseminated by elements hostile to the Islamic Revolution that all the Tehran-Dubayy flights have been cancelled. This, the office added, has caused concern to the Iranians residing in this area. The office said that the Tehran-Dubayy-Sharjah flights have not been cancelled. Rather, two additional flights will take place soon, thus making the number of weekly flights from Tehran to Dubayy, Sharjah and Abu Dhabi six. [Text] [JN052054 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 5 Sep 80]

EXECUTION OF INSURGENT--Dezful's Islamic Revolution Court today sentenced to death (Mohammad Sadr), the son of [name indistinct], on charges of murdering two villagers during a fight, holding unlicensed firearms, joining an armed uprising against the regime of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and martyring revolution guard (Mohammad Hasan Ahmadi). The sentence was carried out this morning in Dezful. [Text] [LD052052 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 5 Sep 80]

STUDENTS EXPELLED FROM BRITAIN--The welcoming headquarters of the Bureau of the Union of Islamic Associations of Iranian Students in Europe, located in Tehran, today issued the following statement in connection with the expulsion of Moslem Iranian students from Britain! Moslem Iranian people, the antipopular British Government, after long periods of inflicting pressure and torture on students of the Islamic associations in that country, intends to expel the first group of struggling Moslem brothers from that country. With God's help, our brothers will return home on Iran air flight 756 at 0130. While expressing aversion to and condemning this disgraceful action of the criminal British Government, in order to bring disgrace on this U.S. puppet and to express aversion to this last-ditch effort we will go to welcome these struggling friends. We call upon the heroic citizens of Tehran, with their worthy welcome at Mehrabad airport, to show their support and praise for the heroic actions of these brothers. [Text] [LD091710 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1645 GMT 9 Sep 80]

AMMUNITION DISCOVERED--Khuzestan Revolution Guards have seized a large quantity of ammunition at the Abadan customs office. The case is under investigation. [GFO61620 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 6 Aug 80 GF]

NEW KHUZESTAN APPOINTMENT--In accordance with the orders of the Khuzestan governor general, Gholam Reza (Yaminpur) has been appointed district governor of Haft Gel. [GFO91545 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 9 Sep 80]

CSO: 4906

DIFFERENCES IN ISRAELI, U.S. VIEWPOINTS EXPLORED

TA291146 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 29 Aug 80 p 14

[Commentary by 'Uzi Benziman: "Mad at the Uncle in America?"]

[Excerpts] Some of the cabinet ministers, who saw and heard Mr Begin describing to them the dialogue he had with U.S. Ambassador to Israel Samuel Lewis could not get rid of a thought that was passing through their minds: "He is enjoying the situation." There was something in the tone of the prime minister's speech that went beyond the transparent attempt to breathe some encouragement into the hearts of his ministers. ("One has to walk with one's head held high," "without trembling," "we are safeguarding Jerusalem and defending Eretz-Yisra'el," and more of the same.) It was not just firmness and determination that flowed from his words, but also a tone of self-righteousness and provocation, indicating something like pride in what he has done.

Menahem Begin has full subjective justification for being cross [brogez] with the United States. The personal friendship with Carter, of which he boasted so much, is disappointing more and more. The subject which has aroused the latest quarrel--the status of Jerusalem--is, as everyone agrees, suited for calling up all his rhetorical powers. The U.S. behavior--in the light in which it is regarded by the prime minister and those around him--provides sufficient ground for Israel to be cross. And the elections coming up in the United States allow for "high tones" in the public and more secret communications between Jerusalem and Washington.

The prime minister indeed thinks that he is now waging the battle for Israel's hold on united Jerusalem, and it is from this point of view that he is calculating his steps and determining his posture. It is possible that at the bottom of his heart he regrets the passing of the Jerusalem law and the consequences this had for the city's standing in the eyes of the world (the transfer of the embassies, the security council resolution); but in retrospect he accepts this development as a given fact which is unalterable.

The U.S. behavior also paves the way for a confrontation with Israel. Since the beginning of the year there have been 17 debates in the security council, nine of them on Israeli-related issues. In those nine debates the U.S. delegation cast a veto only once; in the other instances it abstained (or supported the draft resolution). It is impossible not to interpret this as a gradual escalation in the U.S. postures toward Israel in the UN. Add to this the U.S. decisions in other spheres: Exclusive reliance on Egypt as a partner for military activity, the sale of tanks to Jordan, the issuing of tranquillizing announcements concerning Iraq's nuclear potential, and even a cool reaction to Israel's secret appeals to intervene with the Italian Government not to supply Baghdad with technical products which are likely to serve Iraq in developing its nuclear potential.

The United States' nitpicking over the types of weapons Israel uses in its recent actions in Lebanon is also taken by some Jerusalem decision makers as evidence of a hostile attitude on the part of Washington.

Election time in the United States has always been regarded by Israeli politicians as a convenient opportunity for the advancement of national interests. For some time now, Begin has been calculating his moves--especially those concerned with the negotiations on autonomy--in accordance with the evaluation that in an election period the administration's ability to exert pressure on Israel is limited. Thus, the Israeli effort made with an eye on the security council vote on Jerusalem took into account the U.S. election campaign.

However, as against Menahem Begin's subjective justice there is the U.S. conception of Israeli moves, as well as U.S. interests. For Carter, the passing of the Jerusalem law was a slap in the United States' face.

The U.S. behavior on various issues is based on its own subjective considerations: The United States sells tanks to Jordan in order to limit the possibility of Husayn's approaching the Soviet Union (it was noted in Jerusalem that Harold Saunders explained the arms shipment by citing Jordan's location in the neighborhood of "confrontation states"--meaning Israel). The United States refrains from casting a veto in the security council on the Jerusalem issue in order to avoid a Saudi reprisal action (a reduction of oil production). The United States regards a compromise with the Arab states not as submission to petrodollar pressure, but as maneuvering whose purpose is to safeguard the welfare of the Western world. The United States seeks to improve its relations with the Arab states in order to consolidate its position in the region for the benefit of the democratic world, including Israel.

The U.S. election considerations, which apparently influence Begin's steps, also look differently from the U.S. point of view. If Carter acts out of election considerations, it is not only the Jewish vote he is thinking about, but also the desire to get through to a broader public. From this

point of view, Carter needs (according to his understanding) the image of a firm leader who takes into account the overall U.S. interest without paying undue attention to any particularist interest, like the support of the Jewish minority in the U.S. in everything concerning the actions of the Israeli Government. By this logic, a U.S. veto in the security council could have harmed diverse U.S. interests in the Middle East, Africa and Europe. From Carter's viewpoint, the use the Israeli Government is making at the U.S. election period amounts to intervention in the internal affairs of the U.S.

In Jerusalem there are ministers and senior officials who regard the U.S. posture in a different way. This limited circle cannot but admit that the Jerusalem law was a mistake--especially because the heavy political price Israel is paying was not accompanied by any concrete quid pro quo (what, in fact, has the Jerusalem law added to the city's standing, or Israel's hold on it?). Nor is this group of ministers and officials enthusiastic about the mutual crossness developing between Israel and the United States, for just at this time Jerusalem has submitted to Washington its annual aid request.

By the nature of things, Menahem Begin is responsible for the tone adopted in the exchanges between Jerusalem and Washington. There is no one in the cabinet, the prime minister's office or the foreign ministry who dares to take issue with Begin's approach. (The changes introduced this week in the government's official reaction to the security council resolution were of a marginal nature.) So far it is demonstrable that Begin has erred in his calculations: The Jerusalem law has led to the uprooting of embassies from Jerusalem; the reliance on the U.S. presidential election period was a mistake (someone should remind Begin that in 1956, 3 days before the U.S. elections, President Eisenhower did not hesitate to bring all his pressure to bear to induce Ben-Gurion to withdraw from Sinai, nor did President Ford hesitate in an election year to raise the interest rate because he felt, just as Eisenhower did, that in this way he was doing his duty).

It is worth noting yet another aspect of the situation. Against the Israeli claim that the Western world is surrendering to the blackmail of the Arab states, the opposite argument can also be heard: The submission of Begin (and Perea) to the extortionist bargaining position of Ge'ula Eshon. Yitzhak Shamir heard this argument from a friendly Dutch delegation, which could not see the point of the conflagration sparked off by the Jerusalem law. Or, as someone put it this week in Jerusalem: Against the Israeli contention about the submission of Western countries to Arab oil blackmail--which contains an appeal to the world to save itself from itself--stands the statement of George Ball, who urged the U.S. administration to save Israel from itself.

U.S. REACTION TO ISRAELI ACTIONS IN S. LEBANON ASSESSED

TAZ91230 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 29 Aug 80 p 13

[Commentary by Ze'ev Schiff: "Victory for the Rafal Doctrine"]

[Text] Within the space of a few days last week, U.S. Ambassador to Israel Samuel Lewis, followed by his deputy, Deputy Chief of Mission William Brown, paid visits to the Defense Ministry in Tel Aviv. One of them came to the meeting accompanied by the new U.S. military attache. It is not hard to guess what the subject of the talks was: Lebanon. In addition, U.S. representatives held talks on this subject with the prime minister and defense minister, Mr Begin, and with Foreign Minister Shamir. What is bothering the Americans is the renewal or the intensification of the Israeli offensive against the terrorists in southern Lebanon. This would appear to be accompanied also by the feeling that, unlike the situation in the past, the United States no longer has the same influence and power of persuasion over the Israeli defense establishment as they did when Weizman was defense minister. Nor do they know as much as they did in the past.

Weizman's door was wide open to them. He listened more attentively to their contentions and explanations than any defense minister before him. The U.S. defense attache who recently completed his tour of duty, Col Bruce Williams, succeeded in forging a direct tie with the defense minister. Now all this is gone. Begin as defense minister is too busy with other matters. He is not the person whom a defense attache will visit whenever he so desires. When the U.S. ambassador finally discusses with him sensitive issues such as Jerusalem or Lebanon, the conversation generally becomes a philosophical-historical clash of ideas, in which the holocaust is mentioned often. For the Americans, this is a wall that is hard to breach.

an issue in itself in this regard is the chief of staff, Lt Gen Refa'el Eitan. He has long been known for his objection to and deep suspicion of foreigners. Some say it is simply a hatred of foreigners. This opposition was softened somewhat during his visit to the United States,

but he is still not the person who will be visited by a foreign military attache or diplomat for purposes of questioning him, either directly or indirectly, about what the IDF is doing in Lebanon and how he intends to direct his anti-terrorist offensive. And, in fact, it was with Deputy Defense Minister Mordekhai Tzipori that the Americans held their talks in the defense establishment. It is highly doubtful whether they chalked up any real achievements with him either.

The Americans "attacked" the Lebanese-Israeli issue from every direction. Charge d'affaires Brown complained again that Major Haddad's forces are harrassing Unifil. The truth is that the run-ins and problems between Haddad's men and UNIFIL have considerably decreased in recent months. The clashes between UNIFIL, the terrorists and the leftist forces in southern Lebanon far outnumber UNIFIL's clashes with Haddad's forces (there are some who attribute this to Mr Begin's energetic approach to Haddad that it is important for Israel that its relations with UNIFIL not be exacerbated any further). Recently, however, there has been another rise in Haddad-UNIFIL clashes.

Ambassador Lewis' focal point was more sensitive, referring to the IDF's southern Lebanon offensive. The United States wants Israel to refrain from heating things up militarily and from expanding its operations. They do not speak about a cessation of all operations or total IDF silence vis-a-vis the terrorists, but they are clearly against any excess activity. The problem is that one of their methods of exerting pressure is by pointing to the use of U.S. weapons in these operations. The moment this contention comes up the impression is that the United States' real aim is to prevent any Israeli military activity against the terrorists and to force it to cut down its self-defense across its borders. There is a lot of hypocrisy in this contention about the use of U.S. arms. As one U.S. paper editorialized: "Does the State Department know and examine what weapons the PLO uses when it shells Israeli settlements?" The paper was referring to the fact that the terrorists use Soviet weapons unrestrictedly in their attacks, and no one asks them what use is to be made of the arms. By the way, Ambassador Lewis was told that in the IDF's recent raid on the Arnun plateau, U.S. arms were also seized from the terrorists, such as a recoilless cannon.

At all events, the contentions about the use of U.S. weapons against the terrorists must be rejected out of hand. Not only because by raising this point the State Department seeks to restrict Israel's capacity for self-defense, but also because the struggle against the terrorists organizations may be considered a total war against those who declare that they are working to destroy Israel. There is no comparison between this struggle and what is transpiring between Israel and the regular Arab armies that are not employing arms against us at this time. The war against the terrorists is an all-out war, even if the terrorists are not yet using tanks or planes.

Another reason that the U.S. arguments will be heeded less today is that the dominant line in the defense establishment now is that of Chief of Staff Raful [Lt Gen Eytan's nickname]. This line holds that the offensive against the terrorists in southern Lebanon must be given greater momentum and intensity. As with other issues, here too the chief of staff's influence over the prime minister and defense minister is immeasurably greater than that of others. And what could be easier than to convince Mr Begin that more vigorous and powerful strikes are needed against those who sent murderers against Jewish children in Antwerp? Begin did not have to be dragged into adopting a firmer line against the terrorists. The prime minister and the chief of staff have a common language on this issue.

The truth is that this is not a new policy. The IDF's extensive attack against terrorists targets on the Arnun Plateau does not attest to any change in the offensive policy against the terrorists, but only to its intensify and the readiness to employ larger forces and do so frontally. In the past Israel operated in this kind of energetic manner for months. This followed the murder of Haran and his two daughters in Nahariya. The decision then was to go into action every time a good opportunity came up and not to wait for terrorist actions or carry out reprisals. Planes were employed in large numbers, and plenty of artillery. There was considerable military success. The terrorists suffered losses and groaned. They brought pressure to bear every which way to get Israel off their backs--the UN, the UNIFIL countries, and especially through the United States. In the end the U.S. pressure did the job: Despite the successes, Israel reduced its operations.

Raful did not like that. He kept exerting pressure for the resumption of the operations and he convinced Weizman that the commando raids should be renewed. These were an impressive success, both in the quick response to the information flowing into the intelligence system and in the method of operation. The operations were "clean" in terms of casualties. The pressure on the terrorists was heavy also because the local population complained to them that Israel was harrassing them because of the Palestinians. To this was added the clashes between the terrorists and the Lebanese Shi-ite organization 'Amal, which gained the Christians' support. The recent well-publicized Fatah Conference in Damascus, in which the decision was taken to continue to work for Israel's annihilation, was in fact convened for one purpose; to discuss the difficult situation of the terrorists and their organizations in Lebanon.

This was no doubt a signal for Raful. The chief of staff did not want to make do with small raids, no matter how successful. He wants to give them a severe drubbing. If there is any debate about the offensive policy, it does not concern the need to persist in attacking the terrorists. There are some who hold that activity should be concentrated against select targets only, and that direct confrontation with the terrorists should be sought, while maintaining the proper proportion. This is the approach held by Deputy Defense Minister Tzipori, who says: The political

justification for this offensive lies in the acts of terrorism perpetrated by the PLO and in the fact that it has not altered its thesis that Israel must disappear. Militarily, we must put the terrorists in the right place, by deflating their balloon from time to time. This is also a deterrent finger pointed at the Arab states!

The Arnun Plateau action was more extensive than usual. The question is, as it has been many times in the past, whether we are to beat our head against the wall in order to succeed militarily. During the war of attrition we often used such methods, and also in the reprisal raids in the fifth. For instance, the 1969 operation on Green Island. We succeeded in beating the Egyptians there, but we sustained relatively heavy losses for an island in the Gulf of Suez which we had to leave immediately. In the Arnun Plateau operation, for example, we could have captured the Beaufort castle, but the question is whether we could have held it politically, and whether Haddad's men were militarily capable of holding it permanently. With the help of powerful explosive bombs most of the terrorists in the castle were in any case killed.

One way or the other, it is clear that for the time being the Israeli offensive against the terrorists will continue, as it is reflected in the Arnun Plateau operation and in the downing of the Syrian plane. There is no indication at all that anyone today recoils from an expansion of the offensive, even if the Syrians carry out their threat and try to disrupt the flights of the Israeli air force. The political echelon, living with a feeling of political siege, will certainly in the main lend its support to this approach. Any debates that come up will focus mostly on tactics and methods, and not on the principle itself.

CSO: 4805

ISRAEL-EGYPT DIALOGUE SHOULD CONTINUE

TA311502 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 31 Aug 80 p 5

[Commentary by Moshe Zak: "The Negotiations Will be Frozen--The Dialogue Will be Resumed"]

[Excerpt] In the talks on the military level--the normalization is still included on the military level at this stage--the relations are tranquil. Four of the seven agreements signed in the framework of normalization have already been approved and the remaining three are to be ratified by the Egyptian Parliament when it returns from its recess soon. It is assumed that even the grave accusations made by the Egyptian Foreign Minister General Kamal Hasan 'Ali at the defense and foreign relations committee meeting of the Egyptian Parliament yesterday, to the effect that Dr Yosef Burg had misled him, will not encourage the Egyptian Parliament to set obstacles that may delay the ratification of the culture, trade and aviation agreements that have been signed between Israel and Egypt.

Indeed, this is not al-Sadat's intention, nor is it the intention of his close assistants. Al-Sadat wants the Israel-Egypt peace treaty to be implemented. But the tension created by misunderstandings in the autonomy talks may also affect bilateral relations between Israel and Egypt. This is why al-Sadat took care to relax the tension created following the exchange of letters between himself and Begin and the minister's statements in Jerusalem and in Cairo, and he has done it by promptly publishing the letter he had sent to the Israel Government on Friday.

The hope expressed by al-Sadat in his letter that notwithstanding the crises the autonomy talks will end in an agreement and his declaration about his adherence to the peace treaty may take the sting out of the Egyptian foreign minister's speech in which he said Egypt cannot continue negotiations with Israel because of the distrust Israel has created by misleading Egypt in not fulfilling its promise to defer the reading of the Jerusalem law in the Knesset.

At first glance there is a contradiction between al-Sadat's letter and 'Ali's statement but it may be that in this contradiction lies the key to the solution of the crisis. Perhaps it contains a hint that it is worthwhile and desirable to distinguish between the difficulties that cropped up in the autonomy talks and the other issues in the Israel-Egypt dialogue.

In the past it was Egypt that demanded a "linkage" [last word in English] between the autonomy talks and the normalization and Israel opposed it. Now, Egypt is no longer insisting on a target date for the autonomy agreement. Egypt is willing to postpone the discussions of this issue until after the tripartite summit meeting proposed for November. In other words Egypt is not precipitating the end.

On the other hand, those among us that firmly opposed the linkage, [last word in English] are now trying to link the issues of the bilateral treaty, namely the withdrawal and normalization, with the autonomy agreement, and this "linkage" is absolutely unnecessary.

Another proof of this Egyptian tendency can be found in the verbal message al-Sadat sent to Begin: He is willing to meet face to face with the Israeli prime minister even before the tripartite summit he is suggesting with Carter after the elections in November.

The autonomy issue requires a tripartite meeting because al-Sadat insists that the U.S. should be a full partner to the autonomy talks. This is not the case with other issues between Israel and Egypt. On these issues a bilateral meeting could be held, without having to wait till the November elections.

Yet, under the shadow of the autonomy talks crisis, a crisis created by al-Sadat himself, al-Sadat will not be able to hold the meeting without securing in advance a few "concessions"--[last word in English] from Begin. For instance, he would like to know whether Begin's statement about the 10 final settlements, could be attributed to the summit meeting.

Israel's government does not have to accept in advance all al-Sadat's demands regarding the settlements and the Jerusalem problem but certainly it would be unwise to reject outright the idea of a meeting between the two and to make it conditional on the resumption of the autonomy talks, suspended by the Egyptians, prior to that meeting. It is useless to press on the autonomy negotiations. Although Sol Linowitz, President Carter's special ambassador, came with the plan of issuing a tripartite statement on the points of agreement between the two parties in order to prove that there is some progress in the talks, this does not mean Israel should base the entire future of its relations with Egypt on the focus of the autonomy talks.

Several months ago we thought that it would be more convenient for us to conclude the autonomy talks now during the election season. We assumed that the elections period in the United States would be more favorable to us. However, to our regret we did not know how to take advantage of this season. We have been too much preoccupied with the "manning of Portfolios" and with defending the Jerusalem law. Months have passed and it is clear now that autonomy talks have been in fact postponed until next year. The Egyptians have reached that conclusion too.

Therefore, both Israel and Egypt had better examine on the highest level what could be done in order to maintain the momentum of the peace process despite the fact that the autonomy talks have been shelved in "the November elections" refrigerator.

CSO: 4805

EGYPT-ISRAEL RELATIONS EXAMINED

TA291358 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 29 Aug 80 p 15

[Report by Moshe Zak: "What Did the Ambassador Bring From Cairo"]

[Excerpts] What did the Israeli Ambassador to Egypt bring with him from his talk with President al-Sadat?

From the U.S. abstention in the UN security council vote against Israel al-Sadat can draw the conclusion that his fear that during the U.S. election campaign President Carter will be forced to behave more cautiously toward Israel was unfounded: President Carter turned down the recommendations of Vice President Walter Mondale and special ambassador Sol Linowitz, both his friends, who are experts in Middle East affairs, to cast a veto on the security council's anti-Israel resolution.

Al-Sadat suspended the autonomy talks and called for a summit conference after the U.S. presidential election, because he feared that during the election campaign the U.S. mediator would change the state of affairs in Israel's favor, but he can now relax: Electoral considerations had no effect on Carter's decision.

This position taken by the Carter administration is certainly encouraging President al-Sadat and giving him the feeling that in fact he can respond to Ambassador Linowitz and resume the talks at once, which Egypt suspended, because of the fear of the U.S. election.

Nevertheless, it is very doubtful that al-Sadat is really enthusiastic about these signals he is getting from the White House, since if Carter cannot give Israel any consideration, even at such a critical time as the eve of the U.S. election, then al-Sadat himself is losing the reasoning that moved and spurred him to extend the hand of peace to Israel. He went to Jerusalem in order to reach the U.S. arms reserves more easily and he believed (as did the president of Romania) that Israel and the Jews of the United States would be able to help him achieve a rapprochement with the United States. If President Carter, in his decisions on

a matter vital to Israel, ignores the Jewish vote, then the foundations upon which al-Sadat based his peace trip have also been destroyed.

Al-Sadat, who is constantly sending his emissaries to the European capitals, suspects that the Europeans are not rebelling against the U.S. policy on the Middle East, but following it.

Al-Sadat has learned from his experience that when the Americans tried to put pressure on Israel at the beginning of 1978, when difficulties were discovered in the Israeli-Egyptian negotiations, they tried to hide behind the Iranian Shah's back: The U.S. ambassador to Tehran asked the shah to cut off the oil flow to Israel in order to put pressure on it to make its position more flexible in the negotiations with Egypt. This was in spite of the fact that the United States was even then committed to guarantee oil for Israel, in accordance with the commitments it took upon itself in the memo of understanding it signed with Israel on 1 September 1975. From this al-Sadat can draw the comparison that the countries of Europe, by putting pressure on Israel on the question of Jerusalem, have indeed upset the United States in the security council but, on the other hand, they did what it wanted in order to put pressure on Israel on the question of Jerusalem, since the Jerusalem issue is stopping the Americans from basing themselves on a "Muslim front" in its Middle East policy, a basis on which Afghanistan is the apex.

If al-Sadat has reached this conclusion and has not seen the contradictions between Washington and its European allies, then he will opt to sit and wait until the situation concerning the European initiative for a settlement in the region becomes clearer (after Luxembourg Foreign Minister Gaston Thorn's mission) instead of returning to the channel of autonomy talks with Ambassador Sol Linowitz.

From the tank deal with Jordan, which the Carter administration defended before the congressional foreign affairs committee, al-Sadat has also reached the conclusion that a dialogue with Israel is not an essential condition without which it will be impossible to receive U.S. weapons. On the contrary, the more Jordan hardened its position and joined the Arab rejectionist front, the more the Americans courted it. Before that the United States was miserly and refused to supply Jordan with modern tanks. While now, after the Jordanian prime minister has declared that his country no longer accepts resolution 242 as a basis for a settlement in the Middle East, and after the Jordanian Government has announced that it will not accept any restrictions on its deployment of the tanks, the Carter administration is fighting with the congress to arm the Jordanian armored corps.

Al-Sadat is following this development in Washington and when his aides and advisers ask him to put his policy toward Israel into shape and decide upon the next moves in the process of peace with Israel, he can only draw a conclusion from the Carter administration's attitude to Husayn.

The Egyptian president knew in the past that Israel was giving it a considerable amount of indirect help in opening the path to the U.S. arms reserves.

However, he has recently realized that he no longer needs Israel. It appears to him that the Americans prefer to rely on Egypt alone in their strategic campaign in the area and they no longer believe that the "Camp David twins" are the Western prop in the area.

If the U.S. foundations are destroyed in al-Sadat's set of considerations for maintaining the peace process and he does not find a suitable counterweight for the Arab world's pressure, al-Sadat will be forced to take a more intransigent stand in his relations with Israel, even when he does not want to violate the peace treaty and thus admit that his rivals in the Arab camp were right.

Up to now there have been many attempts to analyze the reasons that pushed al-Sadat to Jerusalem, but very little attention was paid to the reasons that led Israel to make farreaching concessions to al-Sadat. It is doubtful if the people who participated in the Camp David conference thought about this, but it is clear that the force that pushed them was the need to shatter the campaign of delegitimizing the state of Israel, a campaign that began in the years preceding Camp David, starting with the condemnation of Zionism and going on to the UN assembly's resolution about a Palestinian state and recognition for the PLO representative. The circle began to close and so the need was created to break it. The recognition Israel gained from Egypt, the greatest and strongest of the enemy countries, was the greatest break in the circle of delegitimization. Israel was recognized by the greatest Arab country and we paid the highest price for this recognition. But if Egypt is trying to add its weight in the international arena to the steamroller of resolutions against Israel, with the aim of denying its legality, then there is no point to the price we paid and are paying to Egypt.

It is right that we should make this very clear to both the Americans and Egyptians.

It is not the autonomy question, but the future of the relations between the two countries, which have been disrupted because of the fluctuations in the U.S. administration's Middle East policy; this administration has lost control of the balance upon which the peace treaty between Israel and Egypt was based.

The United States is developing military bases in the Middle East, but its short-sighted policy may destroy the basis for the Israeli-Egyptian dialogue that has now reached a crossroads.

ISRAEL

POLL SHOWS RABIN, WEIZMAN DROP AS FAVORITES FOR DEFENSE MINISTER

TA030817 Jerusalem POST in English 3 Sep 80 p 3

[JERUSALEM POST poll: "Both Weizman and Rabin Drop Slightly in Popularity"]

[Text] Tel Aviv--'Ezer Weizman remains the nation's choice for defense minister, although his support has declined in comparison to a previous forecast. Agriculture Minister Ari'el Sharon is next in popularity, while Yitzhaq Shamir is at the bottom of the list.

This emerged from the JERUSALEM POST poll conducted by the Modi'in Ezrahi Applied Research Centre among a representative sample of 1,289 adults.

One-third of the respondents, however, failed to pick a candidate for the post, with the same ratio undecided on a prime minister.

Yitzhaq Rabin topped the prime minister poll, although his rating dipped from last month's, with Premier Menahem Begin coming second, and Labor Party chairman Shim'on Peres, third.

More than half those polled could not pick a finance minister. Incumbent Yiga'el Hurvitz topped the list. Over 40 percent were unable to choose a foreign minister, with Abba Eban remaining the favorite after 6 years out of office, and incumbent Yitzhaq Shamir coming a lowly third, after ex-minister Moshe Dayan.

Question. Who is best suited to be defense minister?

	August	June-July
'Ezer Weizman	22.8	21.4
Ari'el Sharon	17.3	21.0
Moshe Dayan	5.4	3.2
Yitzhaq Rabin	3.9	3.5
Hayim Bar-lev	3.0	4.2
Mota Gur	1.5	2.7
Yitzhaq Shamir	0.5	-
Menahem Begin	-	1.0
Others	3.6	2.7
Undecided	38.6	35.8

Question. Who is best suited to be prime minister?

	August	June-July
Yitzhaq Rabin	24.7	26.6
Menahem Begin	16.6	15.8
Shim'on Peres	11.4	13.1
'Ezer Weizman	3.5	5.6
Moshe Dayan	1.5	0.9
Yitzhaq Navon	1.2	1.7
Ari'el Sharon	0.9	-
Others	3.6	4.3
Undecided	36.6	32.0

Question. Who is best suited to be foreign minister?

Abba Eban	20.2	21.9
Moshe Dayan	16.2	17.0
Yitzhaq Shamir	6.8	4.9
'Ezer Weizman	3.9	3.3
Yitzhaq Rabin	2.2	2.2
Shim'on Peres	1.5	2.2
Hayim Herzog	1.4	1.4
Shmu'el Tamir	1.4	0.9
Yitzhaq Moda'i	0.8	0.9
Others	3.6	5.8
Undecided	42.0	39.5

Question. Who is best suited to be finance minister?

Yiga'el Hurvitz	27.4	25.8
Ya'Aqov Levinson	8.4	8.0
Gad Ya'Aqobi	2.3	1.5
Others	4.4	4.7
Undecided	57.5	60.0

Centre director 'Amiran Yarqon, in analysing the results, said Sharon was preferred for defense by men (20.4), the very young, the least education, Orientals (23.4), religious (25.7), lowest income (21.2), blue-collar workers (28.2), Moshavniks (25.4), and voters of the Likud (38.6), the NRP (33), and Tehiya (50), but weakest among Labor (8.9), and Aguda (17.2). For finance minister, Hurvitz got 56.3 percent of Likud voters, and 50 percent of Tehiya, with only 14.2 percent of Labor supporters. He was also popular among upper-income groups (29.2).

CSO: 4820

GUSH EMUNIM SECRETARIAT RESUMING ITS ACTIVITIES

TA050829 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0405 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] The Gush Emunim secretariat has dispersed and it has been replaced by Amana, Gush Emunim's settlement department. A secret attempt was made about 6 months ago to restore the Gush Emunim secretariat and to revive its activities. However, this attempt failed because of fundamental differences of opinion among Gush Emunim members. Amana appealed to the prime minister yesterday and asked him to clarify the report that only another four settlements would be established in Judaea and Samaria. Our correspondent Avraham Ben-Melekh says that this is the first time Amana has cast itself as the official representative of Gush Emunim.

[Begin Ben-Melekh recording] The Gush Emunim secretariat collapsed soon after the conclusion of the Elon More affair. Gush Emunim's settlement department, Amana, has been taking over the secretariat's role since then. Amana is currently occupying the secretariat's building in Jerusalem and receives all the mail reaching the office. Amana has created the same departments as Gush Emunim. Amana heads now claim: We are Gush Emunim.

Former members of the Gush Emunim secretariat have admitted that an upheaval has occurred in their organization. However, they do not intend to contend with it. They are sorry about this process because the Gush Emunim secretariat had in the past represented a large sector of the public from all walks of life and even aspired to become a movement for spiritual resurgence. According to them, only a settlement movement has today outlived all those aspirations. They add that a situation has been created within Gush Emunim that could have occurred within Mapam had the Qibutz Ha-Artzi [Mapam-affiliated kibbutz movement] (?been subject) to the party secretariat.

Amana leaders claim that the Gush Emunim secretariat has empowered them to be their spokesmen. Amana derives its authority from the Council of Emunim Settlements. This is an organization representing about 20 out of the 50 settlements in Judaea and Samaria. Therefore, Amana today represents the view of about 2,000 families in the existing settlements.

A closed meeting of Gush Emunim leaders convened in 'Ofra about 6 months ago. At the meeting, Hanan Porat [prominent Gush Emunim leader] tried to restore the secretariat. However, he failed. All parties said they were parting in a friendly manner and could not continue as one body.

Former members of the Gush Emunim secretariat yesterday said that although they had not been consulted regarding the reaction to the decision to establish only four additional settlements, they supported Amana's activities on this issue. [End recording]

On behalf of Gush Emunim, Amana has revealed that the prime minister's and the agriculture minister's offices have explicitly told them that the significance of the report on the future establishment of only four additional settlements in the territories is that four points are left to complete the settlement plan devised about 2 years ago. When this plan has been completed a new plan for continuing settlement will be drawn. Amana members want to know for how long new settlements will not be allowed to be established and when the new settlement plan will be prepared.

CSO: 4805

POLL INDICATES MAJORITY FAVORS HOLDING EARLY ELECTIONS

TA291334 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 29 Aug 80 p 1

[YEDI'OT AHARONOT public opinion poll: "The Majority Favors Early Elections"]

[text] Fifty-nine percent of the public favor holding early elections at the earliest date possible. Twenty-seven percent think that the elections should be held in May 1981, 4 years after the previous elections were held. Seventeen percent think that the elections should be held in November 1981.

This emerges from a YEDI'OT AHARONOT poll conducted by the Institute for Applied Social Research and the Communications Institute of the Hebrew University.

In the question: "Who in your opinion should form the next government?" the following replies were obtained: [in percentages]

Month	Likud	Alignment	No Preference
June	15	48	37
July	15	45	40
August	1	41	43

In the question: "Whom would you like to become the next prime minister?" the following replies were given: [in percentages]

	June	July	August
Begin	15	10	13
Leizman	7	7	6
Peres	15	16	16
Rabin	27	25	26
Others	16	19	16
No preference	20	23	23

1807 4805

CITIZENS EVACUATED FROM WEST BANK SETTLEMENT

TA040516 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] Today a military force prevented a bid, the first of its kind, by a group of Israelis to set up buildings on land privately acquired from Judaea and Samaria Arabs.

In the morning hours some 30 settlers in a secret operation attempted to establish buildings in an area south of Ramallah, which, according to them, had been recently acquired by a Qiryat Arba' resident.

By order of the Judaea and Samaria commander, army forces have evacuated the group and the equipment. The person who purchased the land immediately filed a suit to the Supreme Court of Justice. Our correspondent Yig'al Goren was present on the site this morning.

[Begin Goren videorecording] It is the first time that private people who purchase lands from the Arabs without any connection to a recognized settlement organization have sought to realize their right to the lands they claim to have acquired. The man who purchased the lands is Yizhaq Yanai, a Qiryat Arba' resident, who claims to have recently purchased from the Arabs 140 dunams between Giv'on and Bet Horon. Immediately after having completed the purchase procedure, but without any authorization of the military government, he decided to build on the acquired land in order to establish his claim to it, as he argues. The arrival on the terrain was arranged in strict secrecy, and only a small number of people have been involved in the operation. This morning at dawn a big tractor was brought to the site to break ground and a sympathizers' group immediately started erecting the building.

Just as this settlement attempt is actually a unique precedent, so is the group of people who arrived here. Among them was Prof 'Ezra Zohar, a supporter of the settlement, who argued that it was high time that Jews build their own homes all over Israel without state assistance. The building contractor is Avner Erlich, a former underground member, who assists in the establishment of new settlements. An elderly Jew, named Zvadtowski, who was identified as a former assistant of Golda Me'ir while

she was labor minister, is also there. A few youths from the Shilo settlement and other sympathizers are assisting them. The members of the group, who pointed out that they did not belong to Gush Emunim, told us that hundreds of thousands of Israeli pounds have been invested in the operation but they did not say who was standing behind the purchaser of land from Qiryat Arba' or who financed the acquisition of the land.

- In the morning hours policemen and military government officials arrived on the site and gave orders to stop the construction work, until the details are clarified, because the construction was not authorized by the military government and no request for a construction permit had been submitted. In the meantime it was discovered that the military government did not have documents proving the acquisition of 140 dunams, but rather of a mere 30 dunams, and even this without administration authorization. It is assumed that the purchaser of the land was the victim of the sellers who had deceived him and had sold him land that did not belong to them.

When an order was given to evacuate the terrain, the workers attempted to question the right of the military government to prevent the construction of houses by Jews; stormy arguments followed.

At noon the Judea and Samaria military governor ordered the evacuation of the civilians and the equipment. Military reinforcements have been brought to the site, and the entire region has been closed by order of the military government. Because of this order we have been prevented from photographing the end of the affair, but by afternoon all civilians had been evacuated from the site. [End Goren videorecording]

The group members have told our correspondent that more land purchase deals from Arabs in Judea and Samaria by Israel citizens are being completed these days. Our correspondent has been told clearly by the military government that the permit for land purchase is only granted to companies or corporations, not to private people.

DAVAR COMMENTS ON 'CULTURE WAR' IN TERRITORIES

TA021524 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 2 Sep 80 p 5

[Commentary by Dani Rubinstein: "The Culture War in the Territories"]

[Excerpts] Last week military government personnel raided a number of bookshops in downtown Nabulus, confiscating books and color posters termed inflammatory against the state of Israel. That same week soldiers also showed up in a recently opened gallery in Ramallah and confiscated five pictures drawn by local artists. These were not unusual actions in the business of the Israeli military government in the territories. Alongside the violent struggle involving terrorism and bombs and alongside the political struggle there exists another struggle that may be termed cultural and that rounds off the total campaign being waged today between the state of Israel and Palestinian nationalism.

The cultural struggle has many facets and extends over just about all the possible spheres. It is a struggle of poetry and literature, a struggle of pictures, theater performances, wearing apparel and jewelry. In this struggle the fight is over the use of symbols, the raising of banners, window displays, the display of sculpture and the creation of myths. It may be seen in every corner between Hebron and Janin and the Palestinians attach to it no less importance than they do to their wars carried out through terrorism and diplomacy.

In 1972 the Palestinian writer Ra'san (Kanfani) was killed in Beirut when a bomb went off in his car. (Kanfani) served as the PLO spokesman and it was reported from Beirut that Israeli agents had done the job. A few months later the Bi'r-Zayt poet Kamil Nasir was killed in the IDF's Beirut raid. Students in East Jerusalem told me at the time that they were not surprised that the IDF was seeking to strike at Palestinian intellectuals. In their view, (Kanfani's) and Nasir's literary works were more dangerous to Israel than a battalion of armed terrorists.

It is doubtful whether anyone in the Israeli defense establishment actually thinks so, but the fact is that the military government is trying to check a massive wave of Palestinians prose and poetry publications

inside and outside the territories which deal entirely with the national struggle against Israel.

Among the books confiscated recently in Nabulus are works by (Kanfani), works by local writers such as 'Ali al-Khalili, who wrote an essay entitled "The Palestinian Hero," which was passed by the Israeli military censorship, and also the new book by lawyer Felicia Langer relating to her legal struggle against the deportation of Bassam al-Shak'ah.

The use of posters as part of the cultural struggle is one of the signs of the times in recent years. The first Palestinian posters I saw in East Jerusalem were by the Palestinians' "national artist" Asma'i (Shamut), who resides alternately in Beirut and Paris. Thousands of copies of his well-known picture "The Return" (The Return of the Refugees) were printed in the West Bank 10 years ago. Since then, dozens of local artists have appeared on the scene, the most popular of them being East Jerusalem's Sulayman Mansur. They produce an abundance of pictures and posters on the struggle against Israel. Some of these pictures were recently confiscated.

Just about every other day a "Palestinian Week" is organized somewhere in the territories, which includes exhibitions, drama performances, poetry recitals and all types of cultural activity accompanying the national struggle in this country and making the struggle violent and threatening.

CSO: 4805

BRIEFS

ISRAELI EXPORTS UNACCOUNTED FOR--\$3.5 billion which Israeli exporters had to transfer to Israel during the past 27 months is missing. This emerges from statistics drawn up by the foreign currency supervisor in the Bank of Israel, while comparing the revenue with the declared exports for this period. During 1978-1979 and the first quarter of 1980, Israel exported goods worth \$9.5 billion. In that period, the exporters transferred just \$6 billion to Israel. These data were discovered in the course of examinations of statistics relating to exports and to the transfer of foreign currency to Israel in payment for the exports. None of the bodies dealing with this subject know of the immense gap between the exports and the payments arriving in Israel, and they found it difficult to account for it. The possible reasons are: That the exporters exaggerated in the declarations on the value of the exports--to which is linked the amount of the cheap credit they can get from the Bank of Israel; or that the dollars remained abroad. It is also possible that the statistics are badly flawed. [Unattributed report: "\$3.5 Billion Received for Exports Never Arrived in Israel"] [Text] [TA291054 Tel Aviv HA-ARETZ in Hebrew 29 Aug 80 p 1]

EMUNIM CLAIMS MORE SETTLEMENTS--Gush Emunim claims that Israel's settlement program in Judaea and Samaria will not end with the establishment of another four settlements, as the prime minister explained recently. Gush Emunim appealed in a letter to the prime minister for final confirmation of these reports, but the prime minister's office and the agriculture minister's office reported, according to Gush Emunim, that the government has a program to add further settlements in the future. A new Nahal settlement was established in the Gaza Strip today. Its name is Nahal Gadid, in the Qatif area. And in another settlement, Kokhav Hashakhar, which looks over the Jordan Rift Valley, a group of families from Gush Emunim have moved in instead of the Nahal soldiers, who have left the place. [Text] [TA041934 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 4 Sep 80]

CSO: 4805

MAYOR OF JERICHO VISITS JORDAN, DISCUSSES ISRAELI ACTS OF TERROR

Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 17 Jun 80 p 18

[Interview with Mayor of Jericho 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Suwayti by AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM: "Assassination Will Never Frighten Us; al-Sadat Reaches a Dead End--Israel Wants the Land"; date not given]

[Text] Jericho Mayor Abd al-'Aziz al-Suwayti, was the first West Bank mayor to arrive in Jordan's capital after the events of Galilee. This occurred right after the criminal act committed against the mayors of Nablus and Ramallah--Mr Bassam al-Shak'ah and Mr Karim Khalaf respectively. Mr al-Suwayti visited Mr al-Shak'ah at the al-Husayn medical city last Tuesday.

Mr al-Suwayti emphasized in an interview with AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM that the terrorist acts to which the two colleagues Bassam al-Shak'ah and Karim Khalaf were exposed "will only increase our solidarity concerning our position--namely, rejecting self-rule and the Camp David accord, both of which do not fulfill Palestinian aspirations."

Mr al-Suwayti said: "The crimes of occupation do not and never will affect the morale of our people. Rather, they will enflame the spirit of defiance in facing occupation and its schemes."

He also added: "What has happened to al-Shak'ah and Khalaf can happen to any citizen in the occupied land. However, the spirit of sacrifice is deeply rooted among our people."

Mr al-Suwayti said that any resignation from the post of mayor at this stage would be like running away from the battle, from confrontation and from responsibility. Furthermore, the Palestinian people, who have sacrificed thousands of their men for the sake of their cause, will continue to sacrifice more in order to serve their destiny, attain their legitimate rights, and establish a Palestinian State on their land."

Al-Suwayti expressed his fear that in the event of mayoral resignations, the Israeli authorities would appoint such municipal officials or

committees as would finesse the autonomy deal. Jericho's mayor alluded to the fact that the occupation authorities resorted to postponing the elections of municipal councils on the West Bank in April due to their conviction that holding the elections on time was not in their interest, because the general tendency would be for the Arabs to elect persons even more extreme than the present mayors in rejecting the Camp David plans and autonomy.

Al-Suwayti continued: "The Arab citizens, as a whole, reject self-rule and Camp David, because they ignore the basic political facts concerning recognition of the Palestinian people and their legitimate rights to decide their own destiny and establish an independent state." He also said: "Perhaps the occupation authorities decided to postpone the elections pending the occurrence of the current terrorist acts in our occupied land, in the hope that terrorism would discourage anyone from running for municipal election. However, these authorities' expectations were doomed to failure, because the criminal actions and practices have backfired and have increased the fervor of defiance. Moreover, these actions have raised the morale of the Arab inhabitants, because the Palestinian psychology leans toward challenge and insubordination against crime."

Al-Suwayti continued: "What has happened in our occupied homeland in terms of terror, by those who want the land without inhabitants, was to be expected. In fact, the acts of liquidation were preceded by oppression and exile of anyone who rejected the autonomy project and Camp David." He added: "Perhaps the daily news of discovery of weapons and explosives in Jerusalem, Galilee and other places is evidence that terrorism will continue until the Arab inhabitants submit to the fait accompli, as occupation authorities believe."

Al-Suwayti indicated that the Israeli acts of terrorism make it clear to Palestinian, Arab and international public opinion that Israel does not want to co-exist with the Palestinians. Rather, it wants to annihilate the inhabitants of the land and replace them with foreign Zionist settlers.

Al-Sadat--and the Dead End

Concerning the position of the Egyptian regime toward the suspension and resumption of negotiations, al-Suwayti said: "I believe that al-Sadat has reached a dead end due to Israeli stubbornness. Perhaps he has an American promise to push the negotiation progress in the future (after the elections). This could not occur without American pressure; which, in my opinion, is quite remote."

Two Facts

Regarding the idea that a change in Israeli policy or attitude could occur if Begin's government changes, al-Suwayti said: "I believe that the

various Israeli parties support the Camp David formula and the idea that the land is for Israel. These are the two basic issues about which the Israelis do not disagree, although they may differ on forms of presentation of the Israeli government's views."

Al-Suwayti then called on the Arab nation to take serious and effective steps which would influence America (and other nations' which support aggression). These would include use of the oil, economic, and financial weapons.

As far as the needs of the people and the municipalities of the occupied land, Mr al-Suwayti said that sufficient financial support is needed in order to back up the resistance of our people and enable them to stand up against the plans of the occupying authorities.

Al-Suwayti continued: "What is needed is concern about providing medical needs to the citizens due to the rise in the cost of medical care in hospitals in the occupied homeland." He also called for providing possibilities and job opportunities for Arab workers who are waiting for jobs in Israel's factories and establishments.

Concerning the deteriorating economic situation, he said: "The authorities raise prices every day. For example, I would like to mention that the price of sugar was raised twice in 1 month. This is in addition to widespread unemployment, which leads to worsening economic conditions. There is also the imposition and increase of new taxes on the people. With the last taxes imposed, taxes have doubled. Taxes reached 24 percent instead of 12 percent. New taxes are imposed on purchases made by the municipalities at a rate of 7.5 percent. This is illegal as far as the Jordanian laws are concerned." Then he said: "It should also be noticed that the high price of electricity and fuel affects the prices of commodities and other products."

As far as the aim of his visit to Jordan, Mr Al-Suwayti said that: "It [his visit] is for obtaining support for the budget of the municipality. It is also to contact authorities in the embassy of the United Arab Emirates on continued support for the projects of Jericho's municipality, which has had close relations with al-Sharigah since 1976." Finally, Mr al-Suwayti expressed his thanks and appreciation to Shaykh ibn Sultan al-Qasimi (ruler of al-Shariqah) for his 2-1/2 million dirham contribution during the past 3 years (in support of the projects of Jericho's municipality).

In April, Ibn Sultan al-Qasimi promised to send half a million dirhams to complete the building of a model highschool in Jericho, so that it would form the nucleus of an agricultural college. It would be part of the Najah University in Nablus, in the occupied West Bank. Al-Qasimi also promised to donate 1 million dirhams in November of this year for the same purpose.

KUWAIT

'AL-ANBA' CRITICIZES U.S. POLICY IN GULF AREA

LD311306 Kuwait KUNA in English 1046 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 31 Aug (KUNA)--Extracts from Kuwaiti editorials Sunday:

AL-ANBA' on U.S. policy.

"The U.S. Government has announced the allocation of five thousand million dollars in its new budget for military expenditures to defend the Gulf. Those who know the financial difficulty through which the U.S. is passing will be astonished of such an 'American sacrifice'.

"But reading the near past provides us with a simple explanation to this American decision. During the ex-shah's regime, the U.S. tried always to scare us by the shah's ambitions of extending his empire at our cost at the time the U.S. was supporting modernization of the Iranian army. When the Iranian revolution rose, the U.S. escalated those fears by instigating certain parties in the Gulf region to perform acts of sabotage. But this 'phantom of fear' had failed to scare us. Thus, the U.S. resorted to another phantom, namely the Soviets. The U.S. claimed that it is endeavouring to protect us from the Soviet flow by establishing military bases in our region.

"Those Arab countries which had agreed to facilitate the establishment of U.S. bases on their lands--and consequently U.S. sovereignty--will soon realize that it is being involved in a game and will pay a costly price which is always paid by the small countries only. They will also discover the fact that protection of any country cannot be achieved by a foreign fleet, but by the confidence in each other and the unity of the nation.

"If the U.S. is truly concerned about the well-being of its 'friendly Arab countries', it would have found a solution to the Palestinian question. But what Washington is interested in is only the increase of its military bases all over the world while caring the least for the well-being of the concerned countries."

CSO: 4820

LEBANON

MILITIA SEIZE ESPIONAGE DOCUMENTS FROM UN OBSERVERS

TA301653 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] A few days ago militia forces in southern Lebanon arrested UN observers and found in their possession documents showing that the UN personnel are engaged in espionage in the enclave territory. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that one document seized from a UN officer proves that UN intended to plant observers in Sa'd Haddad's headquarters in order to gather information about the connection between the Christian militia and the IDF. The operation was termed Alpha. Among other things, the document said one of the UN officers who would be planted in the headquarters would have U.S. nationality.

Our correspondent says the UN mandate allows regular observations at five positions and allows regular movement between the positions. Haddad's personnel have often discovered observers with charts and photographs of artillery positions in their possession. At such times the UN troops always claim they have lost their way. The documents recently captured relate to missions to be conducted among the population and sketches of militia military posts.

Our correspondent says the UN reports are widely disseminated and thus reach the terrorists. A senior source in the UN headquarters said the accusations are a slander. He said the UN is not engaged in espionage. In his opinion the observers have a right to free movement in the enclave territory.

CSO: 4805

OIL MINISTER INTERVIEWED BY KUWAITI PAPER ON OIL PRICES

JN310950 Manama Gulf News Agency in Arabic 0850 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Text] Kuwait, 31 Aug (GNA)--Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz Ibn Khalifah at Thani, Qatari finance and oil minister, has stated that the oil producing states are becoming increasingly convinced of the need to link the prices of this strategic commodity with the world's high inflation rates.

In an interview published today by the Kuwaiti paper AL-SIYASAH, the Qatari minister said that the issue of unifying prices is now clearer than ever before, adding that the results reached by the last Algiers meeting represented a basic step forward in this direction.

The Qatari minister said that conviction is being deepened on the need to link oil prices with inflation rates, as is the case with other factors agreed upon.

The Qatari minister expressed the belief that Arab oil plays a significant role in bolstering the Arab states' stand on the conflict with Israel. The minister cautioned, however, against merely continuing to brandish oil as a weapon, since this will make it lose its seriousness.

He said that oil is one of the basic foundations for Arab action at this stage.

The Qatari minister held Europe responsible for the failure of the dialogue conducted between the EEC and Arab League members during the past 2 years. The minister pointed out that the Arab-European dialogue has stumbled so far due to the European states' adamance on not linking Arab oil supplies and any issues pertaining to the transfer of technology to the third world or the achievement of any kind of justice where dividing the profits of international trade is concerned.

CSO: 4802

QATAR

BRIEFS

PETROLEUM CORPORATION REPORTS INCREASE--The Qatar General Petroleum Corporation says the country's oil production rose last year by 4.5 per cent, but exports increased by only 0.3 per cent. Qatar produced a total 185 million barrels. [Text] [GF021214 Manama Gulf DAILY NEWS in English 1 Sep 80 p 1]

CSO: 4820

SYRIA

BRIEFS

FORCES KILL 16--Aleppo--Security men in Aleppo today raided two Muslim brotherhood dens used by gang members to store weapons and explosives and to plan murder and sabotage acts. In the vineyards [kurum] of al-Salihin suburb, security men managed to kill six of the criminals and seized large quantities of explosives estimated at 2 tons. They also confiscated a number of U.S.-made machineguns, 10 pistols, 15 kalashnikov rifles, important documents and fake identity cards. In al-Jallum suburb security men raided another den of the gang and managed to kill nine criminals and a woman of this gang. They also confiscated large quantities of weapons and ammunition as well as a number of documents exposing this organization's agency and service to the enemies of our people and nation. The discovery of those two dens was received with relief by the citizens, who were grateful for the authorities' care for their security and rescue from the clutches of a gang that has taken killing, destruction and sabotage as its profession. They also condemned the crimes committed by the Muslim brotherhood gang and stressed their determination to crush the traitors and criminals. [Text] [JN022156 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2130 GMT 2 Sep 80]

CSO: 4802

WESTERN SAHARA

WEST SAHARAN DIPLOMAT DISCUSSES POLISARIO FRONT OFFENSIVES

FLO22307 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 1 Sep 80

[interview with (Salek Mohamed Mabu), first secretary of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic [SDAR] Embassy in Cuba, presumably in Havana, date not given; in Spanish--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Comrade (Salek), could you give us an assessment on the Polisario Front's present offensive?

[Answer] We attack at will. The wish of our Saharan Popular Liberation Army is not to conquer the Moroccan territory but to liberate our territory. Our offensive is that of Houari Boumedienne, and offensive we are intensifying in our territory which is still occupied by Morocco as was the territory of (?Boumedienne) himself. Today our liberation army is strongly determined to chase, in legitimate defense, the Moroccan occupation forces deeper and deeper into the [word indistinct] territory. An example of this were the operations unleashed by our army and we can cite the operations in the month of August. In all these attacks the expansionist forces suffered great losses in terms of human lives and war materiel.

On 20 and 21 August in the (Beebee'in), near the Moroccan city of (Tan-Tan): In the course of this great battle, our courageous fighters disabled 582 enemy soldiers, of whom 282 were killed and 300 seriously injured. A large amount of war materiel was also destroyed, to wit 27 land rovers, (?13) (GMCE) trucks, 8 [name indistinct] trucks, 6 120-mm mortars, 5 105-mm cannons, 4 81-mm mortars, 5 23-mm heavy machineguns and 7 tanks. A large amount of war materiel was seized. On the 23d and 24th, our fighters shelled Moroccan positions in (Fadetiza), inflicting great losses in lives and war materiel.

[Question] The victories won by the Saharan people against foreign occupation have increased the international prestige of their just cause. In what way are international support and solidarity with the SDAR's struggle for self-determination and independence expressed?

[Answer] The SDAR has the support of the OAU, the nonaligned and the United Nations. Today the SDAR is recognized by 42 countries from all continents. We hail the decision of the recent OAU summit meeting to accept the SDAR as the legitimate government and 51st member of the organization, as well as to demand from Morocco that it engage in direct negotiations in October under the supervision of the OAU's ad hoc committee to put an end to its occupation of our territory. We also hail the decision of the nonaligned adopted at the sixth summit in Havana in solidarity with the SDAR and in recognition of the Polisario Front.

[Question] One last question, could you tell us how you view future prospects for your people's struggle?

[Answer] Our prospects are to defeat the expansionist enemy and its allies, the imperialists, and to build a free, sovereign, nonaligned state. Our slogan is: Continued struggle to establish national independence and peace.

CSO: 4410

EMD

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

Sept. 22, 1980